

The New York Times

LATE CITY EDITION
Weather: Showers likely today and tonight. Partly sunny tomorrow.
Temperature range: today 69-81; Tuesday 68-89. Details on page 66

All the News
It's Fit to Print

LXV... No. 43,264

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 7, 1976

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20 CENTS

en Calls 1776 a Lesson That Aided Britain

PHILADELPHIA, July 6—Queen Elizabeth II, beginning her today to present a bicentennial bell as a gift to the United States. Following is the text of her speech: "You are the direct descendant of King George III, the last crowned to rule in this land and it is therefore a peculiar personal incident in my view that those events which took place 200

years ago to me that Independence Day, the Fourth of July, could be celebrated in Britain as in the United States. It is not in rejoicing in the American Revolution of the British in the United States, but in a sincere gratitude to the Founding Fathers of the United States for having brought Britain a very important lesson.

The American people because we lacked the wisdom to know when to yield and the manliness to stand firm. The lesson was well learned in the next century when we kept more the principles of the American Revolution, which have become a common heritage of our two countries. We should respect the rights of others to govern themselves in their own way, but we learned the lesson in 1776. Without the American Revolution in 1776, the United States would not have been formed in the next century. The American people have learned the lesson and grown over and over again.



Queen Elizabeth II standing by the Liberty Bell near Independence Hall, Philadelphia, where the Declaration of Independence was signed. Later, she presented a bell, cast in the foundry that made the Liberty Bell, as a Bicentennial gift from the British people.

years ago here over 200 years ago when Philadelphia, after London, was the largest English-speaking city in the world. It was cast to commemorate the Pennsylvania Charter of Privileges, but is better known for its association with the Declaration of Independence. Today, to mark the 200th anniversary of that declaration, it gives me the greatest pleasure, on behalf of the British people, to present a new bell to the people of the United States of America. It comes from the same foundry as the Liberty Bell, but written on the side of this Bicentennial bell are the words: "Let Freedom Ring." It is a message in which both our people can join and which I hope will be heard around the world for centuries to come.

A dispatch from Philadelphia on the Queen's visit is on page 10.

BLACKS WIN ISSUE THAT TOUCHED OFF SOUTH AFRICA RIOT

Government Agrees to End Forced Use of Afrikaans as a Teaching Medium

JOHANNESBURG, July 6—The language dispute that touched off rioting in which 176 people died last month was resolved today when the Government bowed to demands for an end to the compulsory use of Afrikaans as a teaching medium in black schools. Abandoning a policy proclaimed more than 20 years ago, the minister responsible for black education, Michel C. Botha, announced the annulment of a regulation stipulating that black pupils be instructed equally in English and Afrikaans.

Instead, Mr. Botha, who negotiated the dispute with black leaders, issued new regulations permitting the principals of black schools to choose either of the official languages, or a mixture of the two, for those courses not taught in the African tongues. The choice will be subject to official approval, but Mr. Botha insisted this would be a formality.

17th-Century Dutch Afrikaans is the language of the ruling party, and of the Afrikaners whose votes maintain it in power. The move to enforce their policy had powerful symbolic implications. It also posed practical problems for Soweto children, who complained that the derivative of 17th-century Dutch, mixed with borrowings from Malay and other tongues, was a too complicated for use as a teaching language.

The concession, on an issue of symbolic importance to the Nationalist Party, was without precedent in the recent history of this white-ruled country. Black leaders welcomed the move, but said that it had come too late to avoid a needless loss of life.

"A fight has been won," said Lennox Mlotzi, leader of the Progressive Party in Soweto, the black township outside Johannesburg where a student protest march touched off the rioting. "But it was unfortunate that it was not attended to before. It could have saved many lives."

"Not a Solution" Winnie Mandela, wife of Nelson Mandela, an imprisoned black nationalist leader, said that concessions on language alone would not assuage the antipathetic feelings of the rioters. "As long as there is Bantu education there will be unrest," she said, referring to the system of separate black schooling. "Small concessions are not a solution."

Mrs. Mandela's remarks, echoed by other black leaders, raised the possibility that some students could refuse to return to classes on July 20, the day set for the reopening of the Soweto schools. The schools were closed at the outbreak of the rioting on June 16, when the protest march ended in an exchange of stone-throwing.

President Vetoes Jobs Bill; Describes It as Giveaway

Charges \$3.95 Billion for Public Works Would Increase Taxes and Inflation—Beame, Abzug, Gibson Assail Him

By JAMES M. NAUGHTON

WASHINGTON, July 6—President Ford vetoed today a \$3.95 billion public works jobs bill that he said epitomized the "empty promises and giveaway programs" of the Democratic majority in Congress. In a statement portending the economic theme he will strike if he wins the Republican Presidential nomination, Mr. Ford charged that the measure would not produce the 300,000 jobs predicted by its Democratic sponsors but would lead to "larger deficits, higher taxes, higher inflation and, ultimately, higher unemployment." The bill was a scaled-down version of a \$6 billion program the President vetoed in February. The Senate failed by three votes to override the earlier veto. "Bad policy is bad whether the inflation price tag is \$4 billion or \$6 billion," Mr. Ford said in a formal veto message.

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JUSTICES REDUCE POWER OF COURTS OVER CONVICTIONS

6-3 Ruling Curbs U.S. Judges in State Cases Involving Use of Illegal Evidence

HABEAS CORPUS LIMITED

Other Decisions on Final Day of Term Restrict Search and Seizure Protests

By LESLIE OELSNER

WASHINGTON, July 6—In a major ruling on the final day of its year, the Supreme Court sharply reduced today the power of Federal courts to set aside state court convictions that relied on illegally obtained evidence. The ruling, by a vote of 6 to 3, substantially limits the scope of the "habeas corpus" proceedings, under which Federal courts have been able to order new trials where the first was marked by constitutional defects. The proceeding stems from the English common law, where the writ of habeas corpus was known as "the great writ."

As a practical matter, the decision also limits the scope of the Fourth Amendment's protections against "unreasonable searches and seizures."

Contrast With Warren

The Court, moreover, issued three other rulings today involving various aspects of the Fourth Amendment, in each case taking a restrictive view of the Amendment that contrasted with earlier rulings, particularly those of the High Court in the era of Chief Justice Earl Warren.

The common thread through all of the decisions was practicality—a balancing of the needs of society against the rights of the individual. Essentially, in each case the majority reasoned that the needs of society were substantial.

In the habeas corpus case, for example, the Court found that the costs to society of requiring repeated judicial inquiry into the validity of a search—and of permitting convictions to be overturned—far outweighed the benefits to be gained by excluding evidence after a Federal habeas corpus review.

Each ruling drew bitter dissents from at least two Justices, William J. Brennan Jr. and Thurgood Marshall, who have been complaining in dissents throughout the year of the Court's trimming or cutting back of protections established in earlier rulings.

"Today's decision is the ninth this term marking the continuing erosion of Fourth Amendment protections against unreasonable search and seizures," Justice Brennan wrote in one of the cases, involving border patrol checkpoints.

In the major ruling today involving habeas corpus, the Court ruled that Federal courts may not give habeas corpus relief to state court prisoners on the ground that illegally obtained evidence was used.

City U. in Turmoil Over Faculty Cuts

By PETER KHSS

The colleges of the City University were in a state of administrative turmoil yesterday as officials met to map faculty layoffs—more than a fifth of some staffs—and discussed other ways to cope with budget slashes under a new formula of allocating funds to the various institutions.

City College said it would probably have to lay off 200 from its instructional ranks under the 9 percent cut in spending ordered for this year by the City University's chancellor, Dr. Robert J. Kibbee. Brooklyn College, resisting a 14.2 percent slash that its officials consider disproportionate, talked of losing up to 350 faculty members.

Hunter and Baruch Colleges

Continued on Page 57, Column 6

TERS GIVEN IN REPRIEVE

Part of Its Tax Exemption Exemption Fund

DEMBART Internal Revenue Service weeks ago revoked the exempt status of the Pension Fund, Fraternal Brotherhood, and other organizations. The Service has now decided that it is possible to give them a reprieve.

I.R.S. and the team-maintaining official of the tax problems which is also under attack by the Labor Department. The Service is aimed at relieving the burden on employers and the fund and on whose behalf the Service is acting.

Mr. Carter's views were elicited in a recent interview with The New York Times and separate interviews with his aides and advisers, and by reviewing his public statements.

Some of the main points about foreign policy made by Mr. Carter in the interview were these:

Continued on Page 33, Column 6

Carter's Foreign Views Fit Liberal Democratic Mold

By LESLIE H. GELB

WASHINGTON, July 6—Jimmy Carter says that he expects foreign policy to be a major issue in the Presidential campaign, and he seems ready to run with a program that decidedly places him in the liberal wing of the Democratic Party. His program includes making public the budget of the Central Intelligence Agency, not trying to cover up divergent viewpoints in his administration, nonintervention in the internal

struggles of the developing world, minimizing Soviet-American competition and focusing on economic issues and human values, and rejecting the current practice of building new nuclear weapons to bring about agreements on arms control.

Mr. Carter's views were elicited in a recent interview with The New York Times and separate interviews with his aides and advisers, and by reviewing his public statements.

Continued on Page 12, Column 1

2-Man Spacecraft Orbiting by Soviet; May Join Salyut 5

By DAVID K. SHIPLER

MOSCOW, July 6—The Soviet Union today launched a manned Soyuz spacecraft apparently destined for a rendezvous with a research station put into orbit two weeks ago.

With two astronauts aboard, the capsule, Soyuz 21 lifted off at 3:09 P.M. Moscow time (8:09 A.M. Eastern daylight time), according to the official press agency Tass. Nearly two hours later, the launching was reported by Soviet radio and television, which said that the spacecraft had attained earth orbit and that all of its systems were functioning normally.

Although no details were provided of the planned length of the mission, some Western experts believed that the Soviet astronauts would try to beat the American Skylab record of 84 days in space. The longest Soviet mission, 63 days in the Salyut 4 space station, was completed last July.

Today's flight was commanded by an air force colonel, Boris Volynov, 42 years old, who in January 1969 commanded Soyuz 5, which with Soyuz 4 made the first linkup in space.

Continued on Page 15, Column 1

Hijacking Rescue Lifts Israeli Spirit, Down Since 1973

By TERENCE SMITH

JERUSALEM, July 6—For many Israelis, the rescue of 103 hijacking hostages and crew members from Entebbe Airport in Uganda marked Israel's emergence from a long and painful period of national mourning.

Emotionally, at least, the Entebbe rescue brought to an end the self-doubt and deprecation that had been eating at so many Israelis since the surprise Arab attack in the war of October 1973. It was the Israeli equivalent of the Mayaguez affair, minus the heavy casualties. And it has lifted Israeli spirits just as that incident helped America's self-confidence after the fall of South Vietnam.

This renewed sense of national pride was reflected in the quietly moving funeral ceremony this afternoon for Lieut. Col. Yehonatan Netanyahu, the 30-year-old American-born officer who was killed during the operation.

The President, the Prime Minister and most members of the Cabinet were there along with several thousand mourners. Although they were gripped by the loss of a promising young officer, the mourners expressed a shared conviction that he had died for a purpose. In a sense, it took the eu-

Continued on Page 4, Column 4

HOSPITALS GIRDING FOR STRIKE TODAY

A Cost-of-Living Wage Rise Is Principal Issue in Dispute at 34 Voluntary Centers

By DAVID BIRD

Hospital, union and government officials prepared last night for a strike at 6 A.M. today as negotiations remained at a standstill between most of the city's voluntary hospitals and 40,000 members of District 1199 of the National Union of Hospital and Health Care Employees.

A mediator, Paul Ysger, regional director of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, declared last night that he saw "no immediate solution" in the dispute, in which a key issue is a cost-of-living increase.

Spokesmen for both the hospitals and the union were equally pessimistic. Hospitals said they had stockpiled supplies and would have enough employees to take care of emergency cases. Even some elective surgery was expected to be accommodated without much trouble, many hospitals reported.

The strike would affect 34 hospitals with 21,119 beds. All but one of the hospitals—Southside Hospital in Bay Shore, L.I.—are in New York City. Previous two-year contracts be-

Chu Teh, Chinese Army's Chief Who Led Reds to Victory, Dies

By FOX BUTTERFIELD

HONG KONG, July 6—Chu Teh, one of China's greatest military leaders and the chairman of the National People's Congress, died today in Peking. He was 90 years old.

A brief announcement by the Peking radio described his death as a "great loss to the party, army and people." No details as to the cause of death were given.

Mr. Chu commanded the Chinese Red Army in the Long March, the resistance against the Japanese occupation of North China and the final defeat of the Nationalist armies. As chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, the nominal legislature, Mr. Chu was China's head of state on ceremonial occasions, and only last month he had assumed the task of meeting foreign visitors after an official spokesman disclosed that Mao Tse-tung, the party chairman, was so advanced in age that he would no longer see foreign leaders.

Western analysts in Hong Kong believe this job may now fall on Wu Teh, the Mayor of Peking and a deputy chairman of the National People's Con-



Chu Teh

Continued on Page 40, Column 5



THE PARTY GOES ON: Cadets from the foreign ships in New York for the Bicentennial weekend turn the South Street Seaport into an outdoor dance hall during visit. They also paraded up Broadway. Articles, pages 35 and 40.

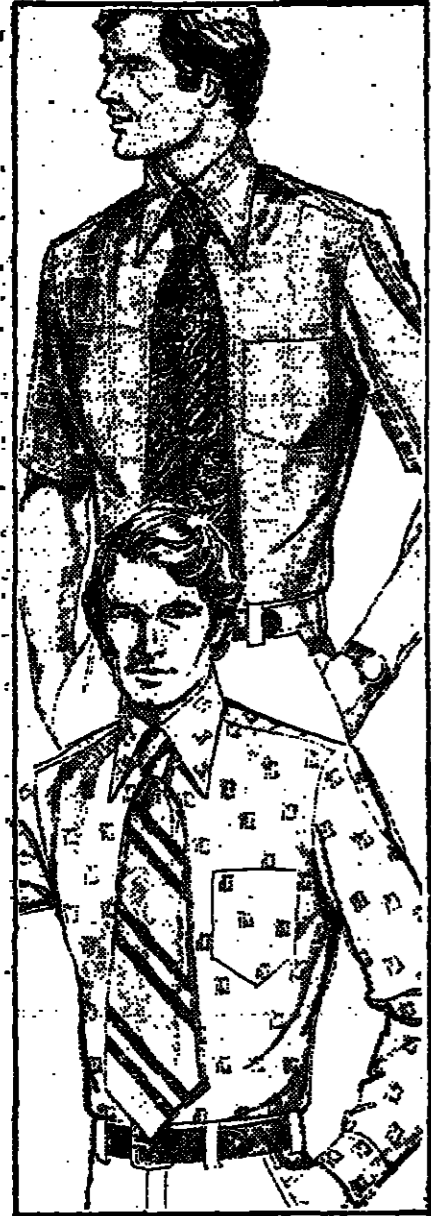
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Spanish Red Likens Revolt Against Soviet to Luther's

By FLORA LEWIS

EAST BERLIN, July 2—The protest I would have been leader of the Spanish Communist Party, who was the most openly critical at the European Communist conference here, says he considers the new movement of Western European Communists against Moscow's dominance comparable to Martin Luther's rejection of Rome.

After the two-day conference ended, the Spaniard, Santiago Carrillo, relaxed in a little reception room and, in an interview, gave his thoughts on longer-term trends. In his speech to 28 other Communist party heads from East and West he had likened Communism to the primitive Christian church and the October revolution in Russia in 1917 to "our Christmas."

It was a startling use of a metaphor long advanced by non-Communists to explain the mystical aspects of Moscow's creed and its doctrine of ideological infallibility—a metaphor that has never been heard at a meeting of Communist leaders, where the litany requires tribute to scientific historical materialism.

"Yes," said the aging Spaniard, who was a militant bomb-thrower in his youth but who is proud of having mellowed. "We had our pope, our Vatican, and we thought we were predestined to triumph. But as we mature and become less of a church, we must become more rational, closer to reality."

"Individual Sense of Things" "We must see that each individual has his private life, his individual sense of things. I told the last party executive meeting that a person's preferences of friends, of music and literature, whether to be religious or atheist, has nothing to do with the party. The party can only be concerned with problems of politics and social struggle."

It is a drastic break with the old Communist claim to total faith, total allegiance, a total answer to all life's problems. "And why not make a comparison with Luther?" Mr. Carrillo asked. "Nowadays he would be burned by the Inquisition. Heretics usually turn out to be all right. They are ahead of their time, but after all they are right. We want Communists to be heretics. When we become conservatives, we are no longer right."

Among Mr. Carrillo's heresies, in the customary Moscow view, are not only the right to independence of national parties but also an insistence on the need for what other Communists call "bourgeois democracy" and "bourgeois freedoms."

Spain Is Promised More Rapid Change By Prime Minister

By HENRY GINGER MADRID, July 6—Prime Minister Adolfo Suárez González, battling against general hostility and suspicion after his appointment Saturday, promised tonight to speed political change in a conciliatory appeal for support.

Mr. Suárez made his first public address on television after a day of trying to put together a government as widely based as possible. Almost as soon as his surprise appointment was announced, Mr. Suárez was deserted by most of the reformists in the outgoing government and spurned by the opposition on the ground that he represented a coalition of financial, political and religious interests opposed to change.

Mr. Suárez declared tonight that the country's preoccupations were also his. Among them, he stressed unemployment, inflation, lack of schools and democratic change. "If political reform has been initiated as an urgent task," he said, "we are going to accelerate it with the realism that our times require."

The 43-year-old head of government, one of the youngest that Spain has ever had, stressed his age by saying that he belonged to "a generation of Spaniards that has lived only in peace."

"I belong by conviction and disposition," he said, "to a majority of citizens that wishes to speak a modern language, one of concord and of conciliation."

The Prime Minister, who is believed to be offering posts to political figures of his generation, said that he welcomed criticism, was ready to listen "to all voices," and respected and was ready to collaborate with his adversaries. He said that the final goal was a system by which "government of the future will be the result of the free will of the majority of the Spanish," and for this, he added, ask for the collaboration of all social forces.



United Press International Santiago Carrillo

Sudanese Break Libyan Charge Role in Coup Att

By ERIC PACE

CAIRO, July 6—President Gaafar al-Nimeiry of the Sudan, who has charged that Libya masterminded last week's unsuccessful coup against him, broke diplomatic relations with Libya today and took other steps to curtail Libyan influence.

The measures were disclosed by the Sudanese Government press agency, whose reports are relayed to Cairo.

Early editions of tomorrow's Cairo papers reported that Egyptian police had arrested an unspecified number of Libyan citizens in connection with three explosions in a northern Egyptian town, Mersa Matruh, in Egypt and elsewhere in the Arab world, efforts toward inter-Arab unity were being made.

That emphasis on unity was largely a response to widespread anguish and anger over the continuing bloodshed in Lebanon as well as the alleged meddling of Libya in Sudanese affairs.

The Cairo press, which renews the Government's views, is named the Libyan leader, Col. Muammar el-Quaddafi, as an anti-Nimeiry inter-pay taxes. Business does not make this reform.

Only a democratic government could make this reform. "We need some agrarian reform. There are estates of tens of thousands of acres served for private hunting or bull breeding that should be farmed. But the nobles will never change this."

The way Mr. Carrillo described them, the goals of the reformist, not revolutionary, and they do not seem to go much beyond many reforms that the United States completed long ago without participation of any Communist party.

"You have a much more intelligent and modern bourgeoisie," Mr. Carrillo said. "Some economic changes have already been achieved and will remain, but there would still be a whole range of political issues. There are many more modern parts of the bourgeoisie can do it. I know it isn't easy for Americans to understand this, but the U.S. and West Germans have been able to manage in a way we can't."

"We don't want to collectivize everything," he added, but some key industries and raw materials production need to be guided to solve national problems. There has been no reform in Spain and it is anarchy. Only wage earners and the state-owned industry could make this reform.

Asked if non-Communists were expected to believe that Communists had really changed, Mr. Carrillo answered without hesitation, "It's just a name."

"I know it's unpopular in America," he said. "It creates obstacles to seek reforms with that name. But in Spain, Italy, in France, it is a popular name. Why should we renounce it and leave it to the extremists? There is a more responsible fringe group besides that would be a setback in our growth of a renaissance. The Socialists are changing their minds. Communists had to be reformed."

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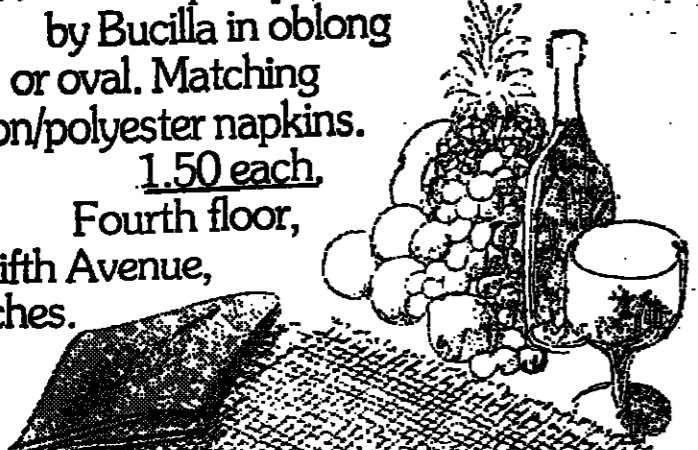
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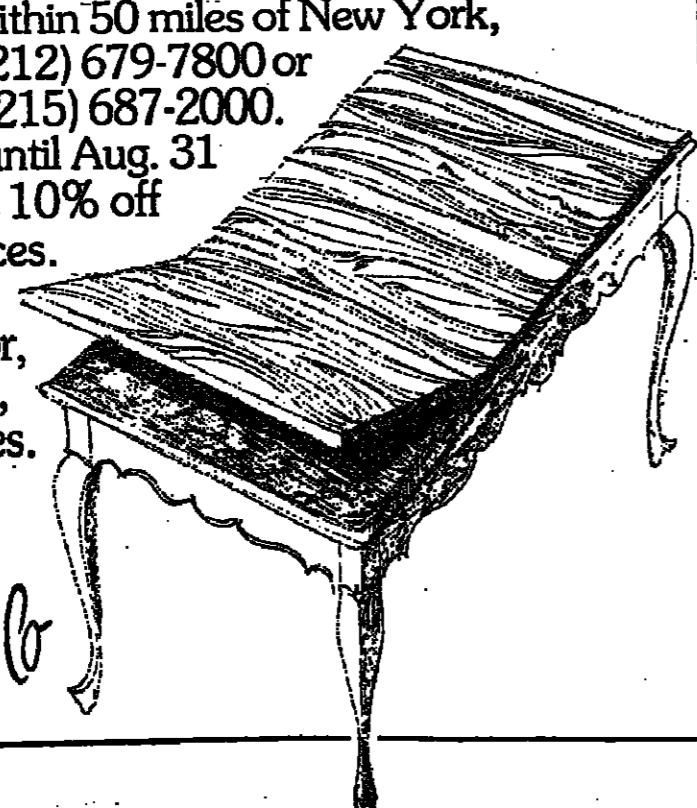


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Hijacking Rescue Lifts Spirits Of Israelis After 1973 Setback

Continued From Page 1, Col. 6

phoria produced by the Entebbe rescue to remind Israelis just how long it had been since they had something to celebrate.

The armed forces salvaged the situation on the battlefield during the 1973 war, but everything else seems to have eroded since then.

Problems and Setbacks

Israel's political isolation has deepened, the economic squeeze has worsened, the diplomatic defeats in the United Nations and elsewhere have come with depressing regularity.

Hardly a day goes by without an article in the papers about an Israeli sports team's being banned from some international meet or an Israeli delegation's coming under the concerted attack of Arabs and others at some international conference. Individually, the events are not important but cumulatively they have a depressing effect on the national psyche.

Israel's domestic situation has also soured since 1973. The Government often seems weak and vacillating. The political leaders are frequently at each other's throats. The occupied West Bank of the Jordan has been a hotbed of violence since the Arab riots have erupted in Tel Aviv's slums and the unions have been striking over petty issues.

The public response to the rescue has been spontaneous and extraordinary. Flags and bunting have been draped outside homes and buildings since Sunday. People have been answering the phone with "mazel tov"—"congratulations"—and an impressive 20 million pounds (nearly \$3 million) in unsolicited contributions has flowed into the Soldiers' Welfare Committee and a newly formed Voluntary Fund for Israel's Security.

The money from the latter is to be turned over to the Defense Ministry to make up for a budget cut it suffered recently as a result of a clampdown on Government spending.

New Tax Stirred Rancor

The idea of hard-pressed Israelis contributing voluntarily to a fund destined for the Government would have been laughable before Entebbe. Far from being in a gift-giving mood, the Israelis were bitter over a new 8 percent value-added tax that went into effect last week.

"Entebbe," an Israeli businessman said with a grin today, "was the one thing that could make people stop complaining about the V.A.T."

Israelis readily acknowledge that serious problems lie ahead. Some sort of retaliatory action from the Palestinians is likely and the security forces were reported on special alert against such an eventuality.

There will also be diplomatic repercussions. The rescue operation has already been condemned by the Organization of African Unity and a hostile debate at the United Nations is likely.

But all of this part of the ordinary daily fare for Israelis. What is different after Entebbe is the mood. Haaretz, the leading independent paper, summed it up in its lead editorial today: "Since 1973, the Israeli public has not been pampered by many successes. This operation has given it a chance to hold its head high once again."

SUIT IS WELCOMED BY SOVIET WEEKLY

MOSCOW, July 6 (Reuters)—The editors of a Soviet weekly newspaper said today that they were "quite happy" that an American correspondent here had filed a libel suit over its allegation that he worked for the Central Intelligence Agency.

For the third time in six weeks, the weekly Literaturnaya Gazeta attacked the journalist, Alfred Friendly Jr. of Newsweek magazine, and two of his colleagues, Christopher S. Wren of The New York Times and George Krinsky of The Associated Press.

The latest article, made available in advance of publication tomorrow, referred directly to Mr. Friendly's action.

"We are quite happy with this abrupt step because the editorial board has material about the work of the Newsweek correspondent which, we are certain, will provide a basis

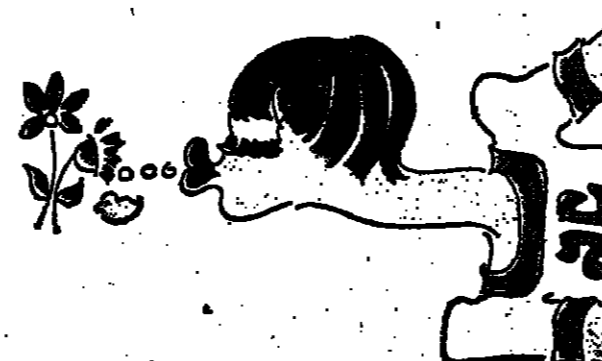
Lisbon Court Confirms Election of President

LISBON, July 6 (Reuters)—The Supreme Court confirmed Gen. António Ramalho Eanes as president today, opening the way for his inauguration July 14.

General Ramalho Eanes, backed by the three main non-Communist parties, won the presidential election last month. He will be sworn in before the Parliament elected last April.

The general has said he would have the Socialist Party form a minority government on the basis of the 107 seats it holds in the 263-member Assembly of the Republic.

not only for the public condemnation of that gentleman, but also for the criminal punishment envisaged by Soviet law," it said.



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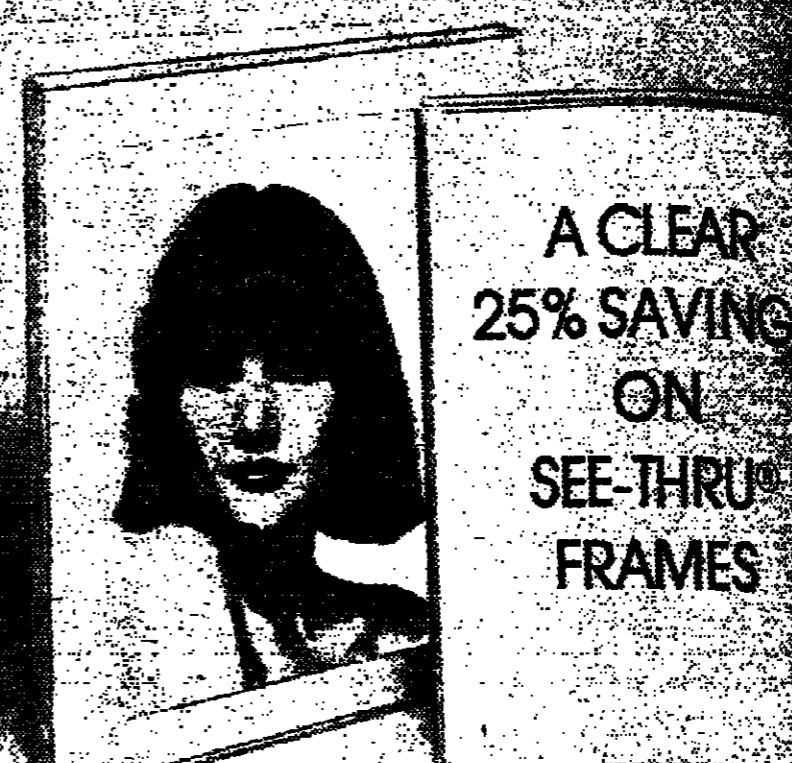
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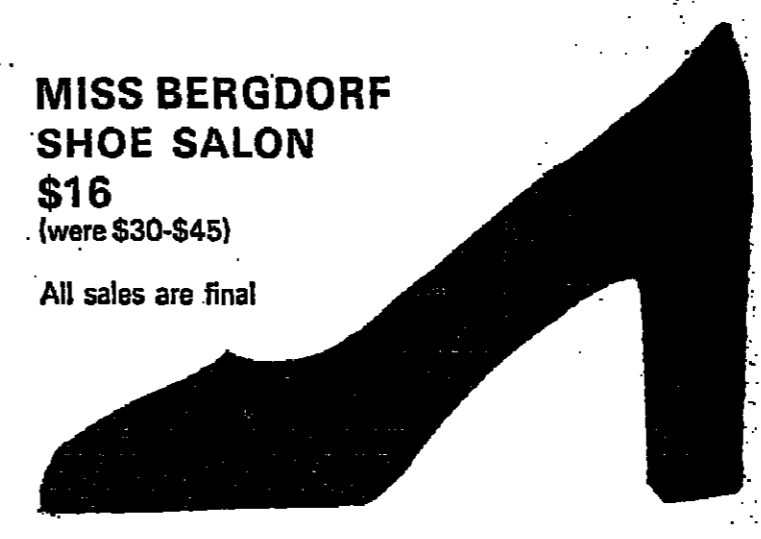
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Gets Free Zone Argentine Port



BUENOS AIRES, July 6—A country without direct access to the sea, today from Argentina free port zone at the Paraná River, Gen. César Guzzetti, the Foreign Minister, said today. Gen. Oscar Videla, Bolivia's Minister, the free port zone, consisting of 1,200 mooring facilities, warehouses and several

FINA OUSTS POLICE CHIEF

in Post, General Killed After Bombing

UAN de ONIS

BUENOS AIRES, July 6—Gen. A. Corbetta, who headed federal police for weeks ago, was replaced today in a dispute with the "guard" police commander. Mundo Rene Ojeda, chief of the First Armored Brigade, was replaced by General Corbetta in turn assumed command of the armored brigade. Corbetta had dismissed police commanders, and was in charge of a security superintendency where a bomb hidden in a room killed 18 on Friday. In at least 20 bullet wounds have been found in Aires and three Catholic priests and two were killed in a defence. The killings are reprisals for the policemen, most left-wing guerrillas. Corbetta took office with the nation saying a "subversive action" by security forces "official, public and applied with discretion and prudence." Corbetta was said to moderate position of Jorge Rafael Videla, chief of the military junta, and as an attempt to "clean up" the "dirty groups" that have committed numerous kidnappings and killings of suspected

Corbetta became police chief after Gen. Ardoza, the junta's chief, was killed by Corbetta's dismissal of high police commander revoked a number of senior police officials, the deputy police commissioner General Laguarda, to submit for retirement.

ATTENDING BLOC PARLEY

DUBLIN, July 6 (Reuters)—Angolan delegation met today for the 30th annual economic

German press agency said Angolans would be given a status at the meeting of the Prime Ministers of Comecon, the group of nations rich in mineral resources, and the Prime Minister of Hungary today joined ministers of Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria and East Germany. They were represented by a Deputy Minister.

from Laos and Vietnam also to attend the meeting.

Joint Maneuvers WASHINGTON, July 6 (AP)—The United States Navy will and air forces of American and Caribbean in exercises later in South America as announced today. Warships will take operation, the 17th cruise designed to prove to nations among various terms Hemisphere.



I bought this wrap dress before I decided where I'd go on vacation. I knew it was as right for sun-soaked Mexico as the snow-cooled Alps.

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GOODWAY

Canada Signs Pact to Establish Links With the Common Market

By ROBERT TRUMBULL
Special to The New York Times

OTTAWA, July 6 — Canada and the Common Market signed an agreement today that is expected here to bring this country closer to the European Community and lessen the dominance of the United States in Canada's foreign relationships.

Called the "Framework Agreement for Commercial and Economic Cooperation Between Canada and the European Community," the pact follows nearly four years of efforts by Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau's Government to establish a "contractual relationship" between Canada and the nine-nation market.

The agreement, aimed at expanding trade and other exchanges between Canada and the Europeans, provides for establishment of a Joint Cooperation Committee to promote faster, closer contacts between Common Market organs and Canadian enterprises.

3 Cubans Given Sanctuary After 58-Hour Boat Escape

MIAMI, July 6 (UPI)—Immigration officials have granted sanctuary to three Cuban men who rowed an eight-foot dinghy for 58 hours across the shark-infested Florida straits because, they said, they feared they would be sent to fight in Africa.

The three were taken to a Miami hotel Sunday after they were found by a pleasure boat off Islamorada in the Florida

committee, the document signed today did little to explain how the arrangement would work. Canadian officials have hailed the possibilities opened up by the pact. But a spokesman for the Canadian Manufacturers Association called the whole idea "a bland bucket of fog," unlikely to go much beyond friendly talk.

Mr. Trudeau began approaches to the Common Market in 1972 as part of his program to advance the so-called third option in Canadian foreign policy, calling for diversification of contact abroad instead of reliance on the American link.

One practical effect of the agreement, it was noted, will be the mutual conferring of most-favored nation status among the countries involved and establishment of a formal framework for consultations that has not existed before. The pact will take effect upon ratification by the European governments involved.

They Identified Themselves as Maximo Ojeda, 22 years old, Pedro Luis Pena, 33, and Heriberto Mora, 24.

The same day the three men left Cuba, two teen-agers and a 12-year-old boy were rescued by an oil tanker 240 miles northwest of Key West.

The eldest of the three Alberto Martinez Pina, 19, said he, too, feared being sent as a soldier to fight in Africa. The two others were identified as Jorge Rodriguez Estevez, 19, and Santiago Rodriguez, 12.

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2	Plum tweed fabric club chairs.....	550 149
4	Brown glove leather lounge chairs.....	650 250
2	Vinyl arm chairs with chrome frame.....	170 115
75	Fabric sec'y posture chairs Black, blue or tan.....	97 69
6	90" beige tweed sofas with walnut frame.....	539 450
7	95" Glove soft brown tufted vinyl sofas.....	550 395
2	Brown flame stitch fabric club chairs.....	480 295

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6	66x34 single pedestal desks Mozambique finish.....	465 139
12	Grade "A" black steel desks.....	255 185
11	Grade "A" black steel L-desk for typing.....	3350 273
2	55"x30" white steel desks.....	235 125
6	Suspension type 5 drawer legal files. Assorted colors.....	115 79
7	72"x33" white plastic top tables w/metal base.....	275 148
2	42"x42" white plastic top tables w/aluminum base.....	159 89
14	4 tier black lateral files w/lock & fixed shelves.....	245 120



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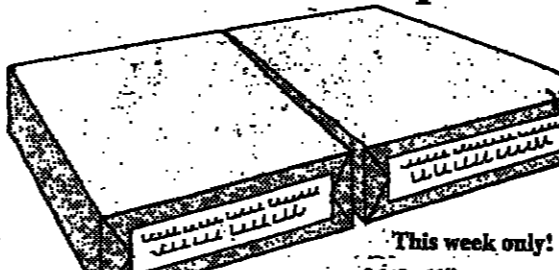
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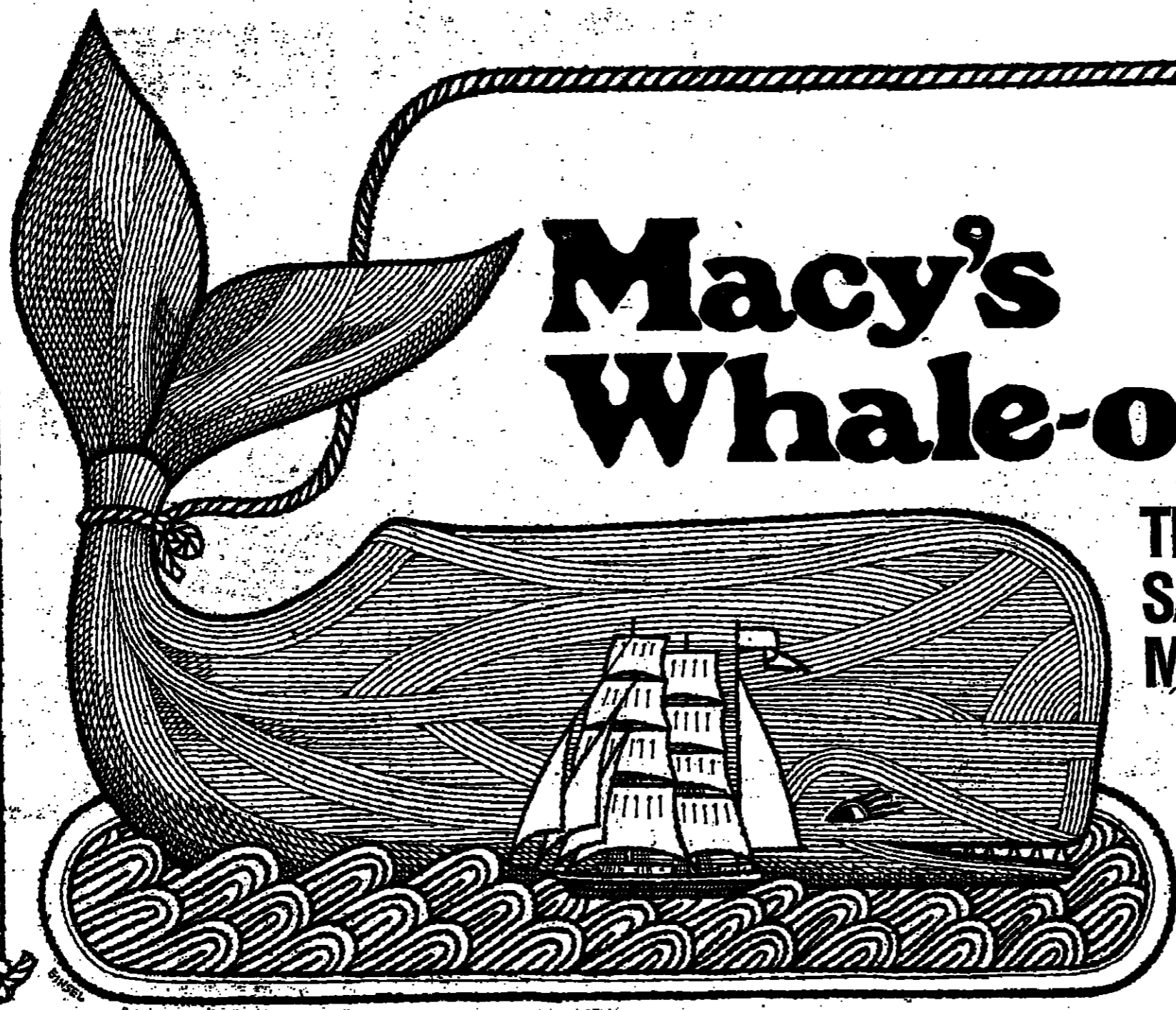
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Macy's Whale-of-a-Sale

THURSDAY, FRIDAY,
SATURDAY, AT ALL
MACY'S STORES

Italian Red in Parliament Post

Pietro Ingrao

By CHRISTINA LORD
Special to The New York Times
ROME, July 6—After Pietro Ingrao gave his first speech as President of the Italian Chamber of Deputies last night, a Christian Democratic deputy commented: "There was a lot of Ingrao in it—the masses, the regions that must participate in the government of the nation. They really are the burning issues in Parliament."

Other colleagues familiar with Mr. Ingrao, who is 61 years old, recognized on some of the broad issues of Italian life that are closest to him. The first Communist to be elected to so high a parliamentary post is a specialist in parliamentary and constitutional affairs and has made something of a name for himself as a dedicated student of institutions.

It seems an unlikely set of interests for someone who, as a young man, worked on the screenplay for one of Luciano Visconti's first films, "Obsession" (1941). Mr. Ingrao and the director met while Mr. Ingrao was a student at the University of Rome and involved in the Experimental Center for Cinema.

In 1943 it was Mr. Visconti who warned Mr. Ingrao, already active in the then-illegal Communist Party, of his imminent arrest by the Fascist regime and helped him flee. The two later remained fast friends, and the director, also a Communist, was a frequent supper guest at the Ingrao home until his death in the spring.

Again in the Underground
Pietro Ingrao was born in Lenola, a small town in Latina Province, south of Rome, on March 30, 1915. Active in the anti-Fascist student movement in Rome, he joined the Communist Party in 1940 and soon had to take refuge in the rugged mountains of Calabria in Southern Italy to avoid arrest by the Fascist police.
After the fall of Fascism in the spring of 1943 he

worked in Milan for the clandestine Communist newspaper L'Unità for several months. The occupation of Northern Italy by the Germans after Italy's armistice with the Allies in September 1943 forced him underground again. He took part in the resistance and in clandestine party activity until after the war, when he could return to journalism.

In 1947 Mr. Ingrao, having earned respect as one of the party's most promising intellectuals, was named editor of L'Unità, a job he held for 10 years.

During this period he became increasingly involved in party activities. Elected to Parliament in 1948, he has been re-elected to all of the numerous Parliaments since.

A disciple of Palmiro Togliatti, one of the party's founders and its leader until his death, Mr. Ingrao was named to the party secretariat in 1956 and made responsible for the press and propaganda department. He is also on the 34-member Executive Committee.

In his political line Mr. Ingrao has emphasized the importance of mass participation, rather than negotiation among top political leaders, as the means to bring about socialism. His concern with social institutions has led him to take a special interest in local government and Parliament as instruments of social change.

In the Party Minority
The 11th party congress in 1966—the first after the death of Mr. Togliatti—brought with it a period of open disagreement between Mr. Ingrao and the majority of the party leaders. The specific issue was the new center-left Government: the official Communist position indicated openness to the arrangement, while Mr. Ingrao was opposed.

Against the advice of Luigi Longo, then secretary of the party, Mr. Ingrao stunned party faithful at the congress by announcing: "Dear comrades, I would not be sincere if I did not say that you have not convinced me." Despite

this his position in the party did not appear to suffer, and he was elected to head the Communist group in the Chamber of Deputies in 1968. He was instrumental in the creation of Italy's regions, which became functioning administrative entities with the elections of 1970. Last year he was named to head the party's Center of Studies for State Reform, one of whose tasks is to examine an overhauling of the concordat between the Vatican and the Italian state.

Mr. Ingrao is married to Laura Lombardo Radice, and they have five children. In addition to his interest in cinema, he enjoys listening to music and playing tennis.



United Press International
He won respect early as a party intellectual.

MARKET'S 'BIG 3' WILL MEET OFTEN

Paris and Bonn Decide on Consulting With London

Special to The New York Times
HAMBURG, West Germany, July 6—The French and West German heads of government today endorsed a new relationship including Britain that came close to establishing the informal "directorates" of the Common Market's big three that President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing had once proposed.

Chancellor Helmut Schmidt went out of his way to welcome Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's recent agreement for annual French-British meetings, and pointed out that he too had close con-

tacts with the London Govern- ment Prime Minister James Callaghan of Britain visited Bonn last month.

Since the "directorates" sug- and portraits of the rich burgh- gion ran into strong opposi- tion from the smaller members of the Common Market, who were also angered at their in- clusion from the Atlantic conference in Puerto Rico in June, the word was carefully avoided.

Instead, it was decided that two-way sessions of the kind that have become routine between France and West Germany would also be held with Britain, providing a regular three-sided working system but maintaining the appearance of separate links.

Family Dinner Served
After a 24-hour visit in Mr. Schmidt's home town, which included a family dinner last night cooked by Hannelore Schmitt, President Giscard

and Chancellor further in a television in- over the weekend. sides of the Rhine, but demonstrating with a mood of retraction how quickly easily such flustered Relations between France and West Germany have at such a point that they will be a prime place in the postwar reconciliation between France and West Germany. It led to the signing of a year later, of the friendship treaty that provides for the semiannual meetings, now a normal matter for the heads of government and usually held in their cabinets.

The session today showed, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said, "how far European and Franco-German relations have progressed." Mr. Schmidt had gone even

in a television in- over the weekend. sides of the Rhine, but demonstrating with a mood of retraction how quickly easily such flustered Relations between France and West Germany have at such a point that they will be a prime place in the postwar reconciliation between France and West Germany. It led to the signing of a year later, of the friendship treaty that provides for the semiannual meetings, now a normal matter for the heads of government and usually held in their cabinets.

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صحنه من الامم

Blacks in South Africa: Turmoil Turns Moderates Into Radicals

IN F. BURNS... The New York Times... SBURG, July 6... of Soweto... talks with Gov... here last week... a black power sa... and Daily Mail... to have a burg's... principal morning... newspaper, ran a... photograph of the... incident at the top... of its front page... aper, an outspoken... artheid, was regis... ically what many... regard as the an... t consequence of... uting the radical... derate black opin...

ment to apartheid was starkly... apparent in his talks in Bavaria... with Secretary of State Henry... A. Kissinger last month. If there... was any suspicion that he might... arrive at the talks a chastened... man, he was at pains to dismiss... it, declaring publicly that his... Government was not prepared to... compromise on the essentials... of separate development at a... time when the policy was on... the verge of reaching "frui... tion."

Such generalities leave wide... room for maneuver. However... the Government has done noth... ing to discourage the assump... tion that it contemplates no... major reforms to ease domestic... frustrations and relieve pres... sures from abroad.

Unless there is a change of... heart on one side or the other... the prospect is not for reconc... iliation but for alienation. For... the blacks the danger is that... the Government, having demon... strated that it is not afraid to... use harsh measures to suppress... unrest, will not hesitate to do... so again. For the Government... the risk is that the mood among... blacks, already militant, will... become more so if their griev... ances go unrelieved.

For both, as for all those who... fear a racial war, the hope must... be that the concession on the... language issue, minor though it... is, will prove after all to be only... the first step in a long and dif... ficult journey toward full reconc... iliation.

BLACKS WIN POINT IN SOUTH AFRICA

Continued From Page 1, Col. 5... and police gunfire. The marchers, who had... mounted a sporadic school boy... cott for more than five weeks... before the march, carried ban... ners describing Afrikaans as... "the language of the oppres... sor," suggesting that their real... target was apartheid itself. Later, rioters attacked every... symbol of authority, including... offices, clinics and schools. So far, the Government has... shown no sign of conceding to... other demands placed before it... by the Soweto representatives... who negotiated with Mr. Botha.

The Proceedings in the U.N. Today

July 7, 1976... TRUSTESHIP COUNCIL... Meets at 10:30 A.M. Tickets may be obtained at... the public desk, main lobby, United Nations headquarters. Tours: 9 A.M. to 4:45 P.M.

Government first decided that... English and Afrikaans should... be used equally in courses for... black students after the first... four grades, which are taught... exclusively in African tongues. The policy caused little trouble... until recently, when the author... ities in the Johannesburg area... after years of flexible enforce... ment, began insisting on more... literal application. Proxmire to Run Again... MILWAUKEE, July 6 (UPI)—... Senator William Proxmire, a... Democrat, one of the top vote... getters in Wisconsin political... history, said today he would... run for re-election. Mr. Prox... mire, who is 60 years old, won... his Senate seat in a special... election in 1957 and was re... elected in 1958, 1964 and 1970. COOL, GREEN, CAMP, KIDS... SUPPORT THE FRESH AIR FUND

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LEAVE N.Y.	ARRIVE ATLANTA	REMARKS
7:40 am N	9:50 am	NONSTOP
8:00 am L	10:14 am	NONSTOP
10:18 am L	12:27 pm	NONSTOP
10:30 am N	12:30 pm	NONSTOP
1:04 pm N	3:14 pm	NONSTOP
1:10 pm L	3:22 pm	NONSTOP
2:39 pm L	4:44 pm	NONSTOP
4:50 pm N	6:56 pm	NONSTOP†
5:10 pm L	7:29 pm	NONSTOP
5:12 pm K	7:25 pm	NONSTOP
7:35 pm K	9:52 pm	NONSTOP
8:38 pm N	11:40 pm	One-stop
9:00 pm K	11:00 pm	NONSTOP*
9:25 pm L	11:25 pm	NONSTOP*
12:55 am K	2:52 am	NONSTOP*

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Misses' fashion... summer separates! 3.99... ding Commitment... ards implied what... as here fear that the... ll be only the first... worsening cycle of... and suppression un... Government moves... assuage black griev... message has been... Prime Minister John... those few black lead... tional stature who... been jailed or pro... m speaking out, but... Mr. Vorster and his... have said suggests... rthrust they are pre... falls short of even... ate leaders' demands... e little that has been... by either side, Mr... unbending commit...

Queen Gets Rousing Welcome as Visit Begins in Philadelphia

By LINDA CHARLTON
Special to The New York Times
PHILADELPHIA, July 6 — Queen Elizabeth II, the great-great-granddaughter of George III, stepped ashore here today to start a brief East Coast tour celebrating 200 years of independence for this former British colony.

The Queen embarked immediately on a round of ceremonial appearances ranging from the most routine to the historically piquant, and even occasionally the spontaneous. She accepted bouquets, met local officials and Girl Scouts; she also visited the Liberty Bell and Independence Hall, where the Declaration of Independence from Britain was adopted and signed in 1776.

The Queen herself took note of the significance of her visit, saying that it was with "particular personal interest that I viewed those events which took place 200 years ago."

"It seems to me," she said, "that Independence Day, the Fourth of July, should be celebrated as much in Britain as in America. Not in rejoicing in the separation of the American colonies from the British crown, but in sincere gratitude to the Founding Fathers of the great Republic for having taught Britain a very valuable lesson."

Enthusiastic Welcome
Philadelphia, still recovering under today's shimmering sun from Sunday's festivities, welcomed the 50-year-old Queen with an enthusiasm that seemed to demonstrate either that British royalty still has a fairy-tale glamor despite its solid virtue—or that everyone loves a good loser.

A crowd estimated at up to 5,000 gathered this morning before the 412-foot royal yacht

New York to Be Host To Queen on Friday

Queen Elizabeth II of Britain, who arrived in Philadelphia yesterday, will visit New York Friday. She will be proclaimed an honorary citizen of the city by Mayor Beame, be honored at a luncheon in the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, tour the Morris-Jumel Mansion in upper Manhattan and inspect another local landmark, Bloomingdale's.

Following a dinner and reception aboard the royal yacht Britannia Friday night, the Queen and Prince Philip will sail for New Haven. The royal itinerary also includes a White House ceremony in Washington today and appearances in the capital tomorrow.

Over the weekend, the royal visitors plan to visit Charlottesville, Va., Providence and Newport, R. I., and Boston. They are scheduled to sail for Halifax, Nova Scotia, on Sunday evening.

Britannia, its black hull gleaming like patent leather and the royal standard waving from its mainmast, docked at Penn's Landing, where William Penn, an English emigrant, landed in 1681. The red carpet was unrolled; the Marine Corps honor guard closed up—and a noisy yellow crane rumbled up to lift Britannia's gangway into place.

Vendors, almost certainly the same ones who were hawked American flags on Sunday, were doing a moderately brisk business in Union Jacks today. High school bands replaced "Yanks Doodle" with "Rule Britannia" and "Hearts of Oak." One pushcart entrepreneur was selling buttons with the Queen's pic-

ture alone for \$1; buttons combining the Queen's picture with a red, white and blue ribbon and a miniature Liberty Bell went for \$2.50.

The Queen's dress, described officially as being horizontally striped, was actually white with wavy vertical stripes of navy blue, with a matching coat and a white straw hat.

Prince Phillip, the only member of the royal family to accompany her, wore a gray suit. Ronald Allison, the Queen's press secretary, was in pin-stripes, and wore a hands-across-the-sea tie ornamented with American flags and the date "1776."

Visit to the Bell
The Queen's schedule took her to City Hall, on a visit to the Liberty Bell, then to the Penn Mutual Building for a panoramic view of the city and back to Britannia for a luncheon party where eggs with lobster, lamb cutlets in aspic and apple caramel were served to 54 persons.

The afternoon's principal event was the official presentation of the Bicentennial Bell, a gift from the British people, cast in the Whitechapel Foundry in London where the original Liberty Bell was cast in 1752. The six-and-one-half-ton bell has hung in its bell tower at the visitors center of Independence National Park since June 15. Today, after her speech, her majesty pushed her button as a signal for the bell to be rung the first time.

The bell, described in one press release as having a note of B above middle C, and in another as being B below middle C, an octave's difference is inscribed with these words: "For the people of the United States from the people of Britain 4 July 1976. Let Free-

dom Ring." The lack of a religious inscription prompted a waving and smiling. She shook hands with Mrs. Maureen O'Brien of Delaware County, Pa., who was waving a Union Jack. Mrs. O'Brien, still excited, said that when she told the Queen she came originally from just outside London, her majesty smiled and said, "You're far away from home."

The Queen's evening schedule included a dinner for 400 people and a reception for 600 given by the City of Philadelphia at the Museum of Art.

From the bell ceremony, the Queen walked to Carpenters Hall, through the crowd estimated by the National Park Service at 75,000 people, stopping to talk to people in the museum, enthusiastic and overflowing with signs saying, "Bicentennial Bell is a counter-

Other protesters later in the day, quiet and orderly, were calling for "England out of Ireland."

Myzel, a student at Temple University, as she smoothed her gloves. "I'll be able to tell my grandchildren I opened the door for the Queen."

As the Queen walked in, toward a large statue of George Washington, a reporter asked her if her red, white and pink nosegay was rosebuds. The Queen hesitated, looked down at the nosegay quizzically and said, "I should think so."

Then it was on again, working the crowds, to Independence Hall. The Queen, asked where the revolution was legalized, said it was "rather fascinating." The Prince, asked the same question, smiled and said, "Does it really matter?"

On her way to her car to return to Britannia, the Queen

Jakarta Daily Is Closed

JAKARTA, Indonesia, July 6 (Reuters)—The Indonesian Government has closed an independent Jakarta daily, Waktuku, accusing it of carrying articles likely to provoke social unrest.

An Information Ministry spokesman said today, "The order was issued yesterday, withdrawing the daily's publication and distribution rights."

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF
NEW YORK
In re: BECK INDUSTRIES, INC.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the meeting of the stockholders of BECK INDUSTRIES, INC. for the purpose of electing directors and officers for the year ending June 30, 1976, will be held at the offices of the Corporation, 116 Fulton Street, New York, New York, on July 13, 1976, at 10 A.M. The agenda of the meeting is as follows: (1) to elect directors and officers for the year ending June 30, 1976; (2) to approve the annual report of the Corporation for the year ending June 30, 1976; (3) to approve the dividend for the year ending June 30, 1976; (4) to approve the compensation of the directors and officers for the year ending June 30, 1976; (5) to approve the compensation of the President and Vice President for the year ending June 30, 1976; (6) to approve the compensation of the Secretary and Treasurer for the year ending June 30, 1976; (7) to approve the compensation of the Chairman of the Board for the year ending June 30, 1976; (8) to approve the compensation of the Executive Vice President for the year ending June 30, 1976; (9) to approve the compensation of the Senior Vice President for the year ending June 30, 1976; (10) to approve the compensation of the Junior Vice President for the year ending June 30, 1976; (11) to approve the compensation of the Assistant Vice President for the year ending June 30, 1976; (12) to approve the compensation of the Director of Finance for the year ending June 30, 1976; (13) to approve the compensation of the Director of Operations for the year ending June 30, 1976; (14) to approve the compensation of the Director of Marketing for the year ending June 30, 1976; (15) to approve the compensation of the Director of Research and Development for the year ending June 30, 1976; (16) to approve the compensation of the Director of Human Resources for the year ending June 30, 1976; (17) to approve the compensation of the Director of Legal Affairs for the year ending June 30, 1976; (18) to approve the compensation of the Director of Public Relations for the year ending June 30, 1976; (19) to approve the compensation of the Director of Information Systems for the year ending June 30, 1976; (20) to approve the compensation of the Director of Facilities Management for the year ending June 30, 1976; (21) to approve the compensation of the Director of Environmental Health and Safety for the year ending June 30, 1976; 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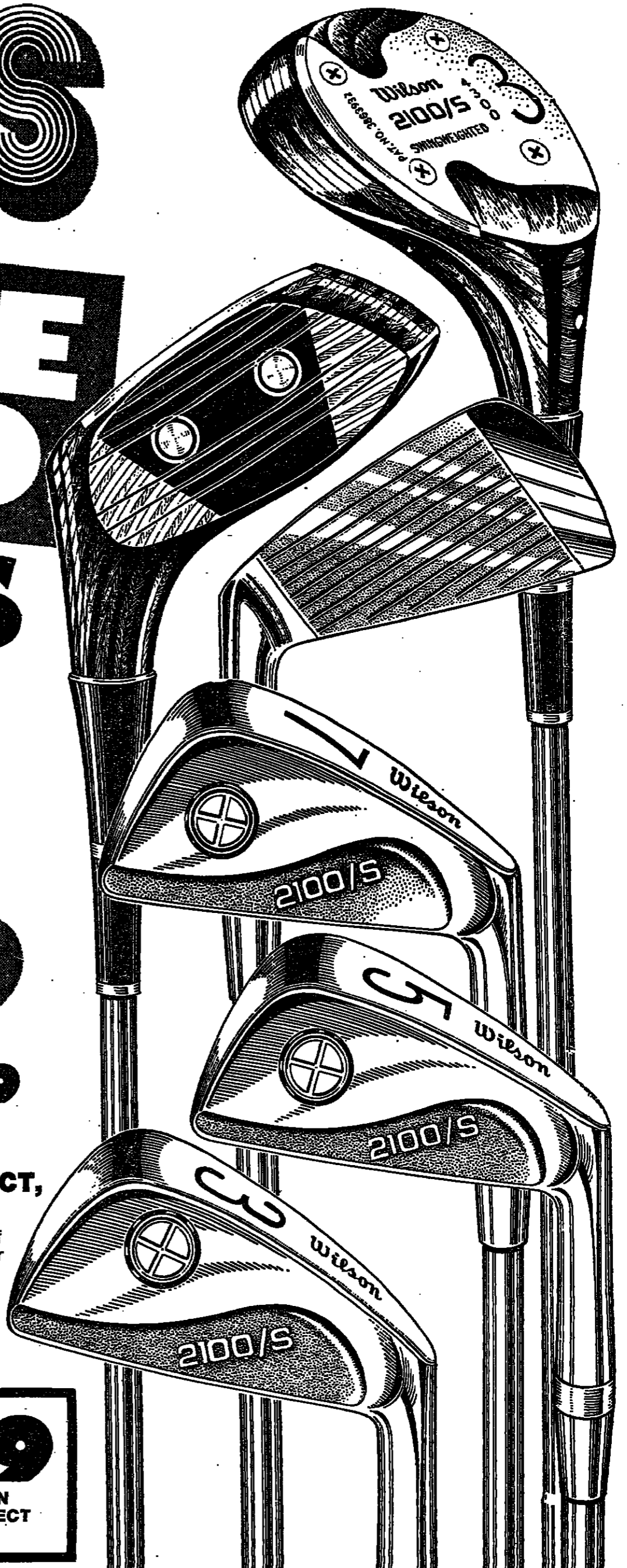
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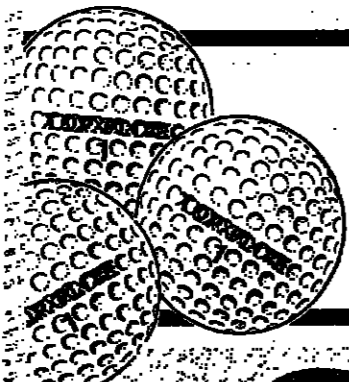
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Excerpts From the Interview With Carter on His Concepts in Foreign Policy

WASHINGTON, July 6—Following are excerpts from the transcript of an interview with Jimmy Carter on June 24, conducted in Washington and aboard a plane on a flight from Washington to Americus, Ga.

QUESTION: You've made openness a very important theme in your campaign presentations. You want the sunshine laws to apply to the Federal Government. To what extent would they apply to foreign policy as well?

ANSWER: I recognize that in the formative stages of foreign policy deliberations you have to have freedom of interrelationships between staff members and executive officers that would be enhanced by the absence of disclosure; but I would like to require that any final decisions made by the President and the President be included in the sunshine law. Matters that relate directly to national security if disclosed ought to be excluded, unless it is obvious that our potential adversaries already have the same information.

There might be times when foreign leaders would demand privacy. I would certainly honor that if I could not change their position.

Q: The Pentagon, when it develops the budget each year, looks at a number of alternatives, and when it recommends particular weapons systems it looks at alternative weapons systems. But these alternatives are not shared with Congress in the budget presentation. Would you as President see to it that the alternatives that the Pentagon looks at internally in making these decisions are made available to Congress as well?

A: I think that if we tried to require that all alternatives be presented to the Congress and the public, it would be a very confusing thing and would serve no purpose. But if there was a difference of opinion between the Secretary of Defense or the Joint Chiefs of Staff about the level of funding, I would have no objection to those officials presenting the alternatives to the Congress.

His Own Budget Ideas
Q: Well, alternatives to whether to buy one kind of aircraft or another?

A: Yes; I would have no objection to that in a department. I might say this: That I would make my own recommendation in the budget proposal to Congress and would certainly reserve the right to aggressively pursue my own position.

Q: A few months back, President Ford vetoed a foreign aid bill, largely on the grounds that it contained a number of legislative veto provisions; that is, Congress could, by majority vote, negate an action of the President rather than the

traditional way of Congress needing two-thirds to override the President. How do you feel about the use of the legislative veto by Congress as a foreign policy tool?

A: I would expect that during my term as President, if I am elected, that I would make every reasonable attempt to preserve the prerogatives and the authority of the President.

Q: Right now on the books there is a law that gives Congress a legislative veto in arms sales in excess of \$25 million. Would you favor a repeal of that amendment?

A: I doubt it. I think that my own inclination on the limitation of arms sales would be compatible with that position. And I would hope to build relationships with Congress very quickly, perhaps even before I am inaugurated, that would make such an amendment unnecessary.

I think that to the extent there is a mutual trust between the President and Congress, constant consultation on decisions of that kind and openness in their dealings with one another, that those legal limitations on one another would not be necessary.

As a general principle, I can't say unequivocally now that throughout a four-year and eight-year period I would never permit any joint sharing of veto powers with Congress on any matter of legislation. I might be required to compromise on something that is very important to me to acquire that end—to yield on that point in order to acquire an end that I desire.

Careful Monitoring Favored
But my general attitude would be to preserve the independence and prerogatives of the President and let the Congress be responsible for preserving their independence and prerogatives.

Q: Would this apply to provisions that would allow Congress to give prior approval on say, covert C.I.A. operations?

A: Well, here again, I think that operation of the C.I.A. is one that ought to be carefully monitored by both the President and Congress.

I have no objection to a joint committee of the Congress sharing the oversight responsibilities with me. That would be my preference. And I think that is a legitimate function for the Congress to perform.

But I would keep an open mind about it. But in general, it would have to be a very



Jimmy Carter: a foreign policy discussion

good argument before I would yield to the Congress unlimited privileges that the President now enjoys.

Q: Do you intend to be primarily your own Secretary of State?

A: Not as far as the administration of our foreign policy is concerned. But I would want to have a Secretary of State and heads of other departments of the government who are capable of performing their functions independently, reporting to me and keeping me conversant with what their overall policies might be.

Q: When President Nixon came into office, he brought Henry Kissinger along with him to the White House and the notion was to strengthen the National Security Council adviser with respect to the Secretary of State and Secretary of Defense, making the White House the focal point. Would you want to have your focal point in the National Security Council staff, or would the lead agency be the State Department?

A: As far as the evolution of foreign affairs and policies are concerned, I would not want to have a White House staff in effect superior to the Secretary of State. Now I believe in putting into office the most competent and qualified people as administrators of that department and letting them perform their functions without interference from me, but responsibly always to me. I would prefer to be the spokesman for the nation in the area of foreign affairs and on matters of major policy and let the American people look to me as the one to represent our country in that respect.

So I would not form a powerful White House palace guard to be superior to the Cabinet officers in the administration of their departments.

Differences Acceptable
I see the inadequate interrelationship now — for instance, in matters that relate to international affairs — among the Departments of State and Defense, Commerce, Agriculture and so forth, and I would want to make sure that there was a much better coordination in our dealing with foreign countries; that there were clearer purposes, long-range planning, long-range goals, understandable policies, as we deal with individual nations or regions of the world, so that there would be a minimum of disharmony among Cabinet officers of those major departments.

But with that requirement that there be coordination, which would be my responsibility, I would like to let

the Cabinet officers run their own departments.

Q: How do you feel about your Presidential appointments expressing their own views about foreign policy if they differed from your own, say in testimony before Congress?

A: Well now, I certainly would be willing to accept some differences of a viewpoint. If the difference was so great that it would allow us disharmony or consternation or lack of purpose within the department itself, that would be damaging to the nation's strength. And I would not permit that.

But I hope that my normal, careful, methodical, scientific or planning approach to longer-range policies involved would serve to remove those disharmonies long before they reach the stage of actual implementation. And this is the way I have been able to perform as Governor and I think it would be an unlikely prospect that at the time of implementation or presentation of a budget to the Congress or in state of crisis because a mistake had been made, that myself and the major Cabinet members would have that much of a disagreement.

My own method of conducting the affairs of state, of the state of Georgia, as Governor, has been to have as broad a range of opinions as possible presented to me, let me assimilate the information that I don't have through my own experience, and then make a judgment for my own posture as I thought it was best. And I would like to keep this procedure as a normal method for conducting the affairs of the White House.

I don't like to get tied down or dependent upon a particular point of view from a single individual.

Q: Do you know if foreign policy is going to be an issue in the campaign, whether it is Governor Reagan or President Ford?

A: Yes, either one. **Q:** Why do you think so? And will it be a major issue in the campaign?

A: I don't know. I think that it is almost inevitable that this will be the case. When a campaign is run against an incumbent President, for instance, on foreign affairs and the conduct of foreign affairs, it is obviously a matter that is of intense interest to our nation.

Using Foreign Policy
Q: Do you think President Ford would use the powers of his office to do things in foreign policy for his own political advantage?

A: Yes, I think so. Almost any incumbent President would do that, and things that he would do would naturally be inclined toward what is best for this country.

as judged by the American voters.
Q: Do you think that the White House perceives foreign policy as your weak suit politically?
A: The White House possibly does. Our comprehensive polling that we have done continuously all year does not reveal that as a concern among the American people. When the specific question has been asked on a nationwide basis, our poll results indicate that the people think I have enough common sense and enough eloquence to represent this country well in discussions of international affairs, and I think most people don't look on our foreign policy as a mysterious circumstance removed from their daily existence.

They look upon it as a practical approach to the difficult questions that are decided most often on an ad hoc basis, and I think they consider that someone who is capable of managing the affairs of a state or a federal government on a domestic plane is very likely to be qualified to deal with foreign affairs as well.

Q: You have criticized various aspects of détente, particularly the wheat deal with the Soviet Union. What about the SALT I agreement, the agreement we reached in 1972, interim limitation of offensive missiles. Do you think that was a good agreement for the United States?
A: Yes, I do. I think any time we have had an agreement that limited atomic weapons in a practical way has been a good one and I think at that time we were much superior to the Soviet Union in nuclear capability and armament limitations expressed then have proved to be advisable.

The Impact of SALT
Q: The SALT I agreement was criticized by a number of people on the ground that it provided for superiority in the number of launchers for the Soviet Union. Does that make any difference to you — whether the Russians had more missile launchers than we do? Do you think that is a factor of any strategic significance or diplomatic significance?
A: Well, it is one factor. But I think that we now have a rough equivalence in overall nuclear strength. The Soviets have some advantages in land-based rocket sites. We have an advantage still, in submarines. We have the technical advantage of more accuracy. They have the advantage of heavier warheads.

We have more warheads because of the MIRV capability. Russia is rapidly acquiring it. I don't think it would be possible from this point, certainly not for me, to say that we or the Russians have a decided advantage over the other.

And I think this rough equivalence is a very good posture to maintain. The inability of either nation to defend itself against a first strike is probably the greatest deterrent to nuclear war and so I don't feel concerned about it.

Q: So we don't need overall numerical equality or equality in numbers of missiles or equality in throw-weight?

A: I don't believe so. I don't believe any one of those factors would be a prime requisite for an agreement. So you know I would like to, if possible, to reach an agreement with the Soviet Union on definitive and substantial reductions, carefully balanced if possible, in accordance with our interests.

The singling out of food as a bargaining weapon is something that I would not do. If we want to put economic pressure on another nation under any circumstances, to use it as a lever by withholding our products, I would not single out food as a singular product. It would be a total withholding of trade.

Before Positions Are Firm
Q: Then you would put them on notice in advance?
A: Yes, I would. I think that — and before the guns — above the confrontation where firm positions are established is well known by the rest of the world and there has to be a loss of face, or a breaking of a prior commitment in order to accommodate a peaceful relationship. Once you wait until the situation gets in extremis, it is almost impossible to re-

solve it, short of a Q. Have you taken on the Jackson Amendment that in effect favored the Soviet Union, Jewish and other nations, and if so, amendment to export credits to the Soviet Union?

A: I think the amendment and the son Amendment taken. If the bill was to continue to rate of out-mis an instance where Soviet Union was been much more a quiet but firm negotiation than publicized pressure the Soviet Union Congress.

Q: Can you co-situation in the Latin America, Africa — where you American combat?

A: Well, obviously such a broad-ratio — obviously, vietnam troops. I would not defend it or in Panama or

Q: But in an a war between powers in Africa, America, one that involve the active of the Soviet Union were no Soviet involvement or Chir involved?

A: If the alternative, a struggle of the G. can't envision a stance under which war begun between and I felt that a tional security in directly endanger certainly consist troops.

Conditions for I
Q: You mean security interests safety of America.

A: That is right. It is right. I hesitate to hypothetical things like this, I put me in the thinking of eventualities. The times when I military planes or capital to evocate national safety endangered or into a port to evacuation procedure some circ which I our military for

Q: What about the context of Israel's tlement — would that?

A: I have d with a lot of d eral of the is with the previous Prime Foreign Minister. I have never direct leader re direct question would favor us troops under any circumstance. If mutual agreement Israel and all in and the only he they could ded lgerency and r existence of Is nently and resu estinian question Israel in a def ture and carve t nent peace t temporary pres ican forces in o within the terri consider it.

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Carter's Foreign Policies Follow Liberal Democratic Pattern

Continued From Page 1, Col. 2

speaking slowly and deliberately, explained how he would propose to attain his goals in foreign policy.

He said he would constantly consult with Congress on the formulation of policy, but would also "make every reasonable attempt to preserve the prerogatives and authority of the President." He opposed efforts by Congress — such as the Jackson amendment, tying a grant of equal trading status for the Soviet Union to Jewish emigration from that country — to legislate foreign policy.

Mr. Carter said he would be the nation's "spokesman" but not his own secretary of state. While coordination "would be my responsibility, I would like to let the Cabinet officers run their own departments," he added.

He seemed to assume throughout the interview, as did his aides and some of his advisers, that he could make a merger of diverse views work to gether through "my normal, careful, methodical, scientific or planning approach to longer-range policies."

Sensitive on the Subject
Like Harry S. Truman, Mr. Carter would approach the White House with little background in foreign policy. He and his aides, somewhat sensitive on this subject, are aware that he will have to prove himself in this area, among others, would consider this approach naive and unworkable. To them the dominant factor in world politics remains the Soviet-American equation. Unless the Soviet threat is managed and the balance of power maintained, in their view, all else will fall.

Mr. Carter's position on dealing with the Russians is complex as well as untried.

"Overwhelming Capability"
He has not proposed absolute reductions in defense spending. His call for a 5 to 7 percent cut in the Pentagon's proposed \$115 billion budget, according to his aides, would still allow a modest increase in military outlays over last year. Moreover, he made it clear in the interview that he would give advance warning to Moscow of economic sanctions in the event of another situation like that in Angola, where the Communists backed the winner.

Although Mr. Carter, in the interview, rejected the basic Nixon-Ford-Kissinger strategy on the strategic nuclear balance of power, he said — here he concurs with Mr. Kissinger — that he believed that the present "rough equivalence is

a very good posture to maintain." The similarity seems to end there, however.

Asked about possible Soviet advantages in certain strategic areas, he answered, "I think that the overwhelming capability of both nations to wreak havoc on the other nation is such an overwhelming consideration compared to whether or not one nation has a slight advantage in a subjective analysis, to me moves that as a major consideration."

From this premise Mr. Carter argued against the possibility of a limited nuclear war and the "negotiating chips" approach to nuclear negotiations — both central tenets of the Administration. These considerations have provided the main justification for building new systems of nuclear weapons.

Asked about the wisdom of spending \$6 billion on anti-ballistic-missile defense to induce the Russians not to build such missiles, he responded, "Anyone who thinks that the ABM construction effort was well-advised — looking at it in retrospect — to me is foolish."

On the use of force generally he laid out positive and negative injunctions. "If the altercation was internal, a struggle for the control of the government, I can't envision any circumstance under which I would send troops," he said, but he would use force where "national security interests were directly endangered," or to evacuate American citizens, or if the Russians invaded a country like Costa Rica.

Continued Aid to Israel
On the Middle East, his previously outlined approach has been to give Israel complete confidence in its relations with the United States as the way to bring about Israeli territorial concessions and an overall peace settlement.

To this he added two points: that even in the absence of a peace settlement "I would continue the economic and military aid to Israel indefinitely," and that he might consider using American forces to help guarantee a territorial settlement but would prefer not to.

On relations with developing nations, he went further in the interview than before, saying that he did not consider the demands of the poor nations unreasonable.

The candidate also detailed what he meant by openness: making his final decisions public, "involvement of the Congressional leaders and the public" even during crises, full disclosure of "the Lockheed involvement in the bribery or

other illegal influence on foreign officials."

He said he would make major alternatives available on the Pentagon budget and weapons systems, and "if there was a difference of opinion between the Secretary of Defense or the Joint Chiefs of Staff about the level of funding, I would have no objection to those officials presenting the alternatives to the Congress."

Mr. Carter gave his usual list of advisers, including former top Democratic administration officials like Cyrus S. Vance, George W. Ball and Paul C. Warnke. He added that he had spent more time with either Henry Owen of the Brookings Institution, Prof. Richard N. Gardner of Columbia University or Prof. Zbigniew Brzezinski, also of Columbia, than with any of the others individually.

Speaking of the American people, he said that foreign policy was not "a mysterious circumstance removed from their daily existence."

"They look upon it as a practical approach to the difficult questions that are decided most often on an individual basis," he said, "and I think they consider that someone who is capable of managing the affairs of a state or a federal government or a domestic plane is very likely to be qualified to deal with foreign affairs as well."

Kissinger Calls for a Consensus Of 2 Parties on Foreign Policy

By BERNARD GWERTZMAN

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, July 6—Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger said today that the coming election should be a time to build "a new foreign-policy consensus" in this country and that any debate should be conducted "in the spirit of partnership."

In a luncheon speech in Chicago, Mr. Kissinger appealed to both parties not to make foreign policy a divisive issue. His remarks seemed consistent with his private assessment that President Ford and Jimmy Carter hold basically similar views on international affairs.

Mr. Kissinger, however, opposes many of the statements made on foreign policy by Ronald Reagan, and if Mr. Reagan wins the nomination over Mr. Ford, Mr. Kissinger's outlook might shift.

Unity in Formulation
Speaking to the Chicago Council on Foreign Relations and the Mid-America Committee, Mr. Kissinger said:

"This election, whatever its outcome, should be remembered as the time when the American people rediscovered their unity in formulation and execution of foreign policy."

Mr. Kissinger did not break any new ground on substantive issues, repeating much of what he said recently in London about the Western nations' collective strength, and power in all areas.

Maine Names Forestry Aide
AUGUSTA, Me., July 6 (AP) — The Maine Department of Conservation has named Dr. Lloyd Island, assistant professor of forest economics at Yale University, as forest insect manager of the state Bureau of Forestry.

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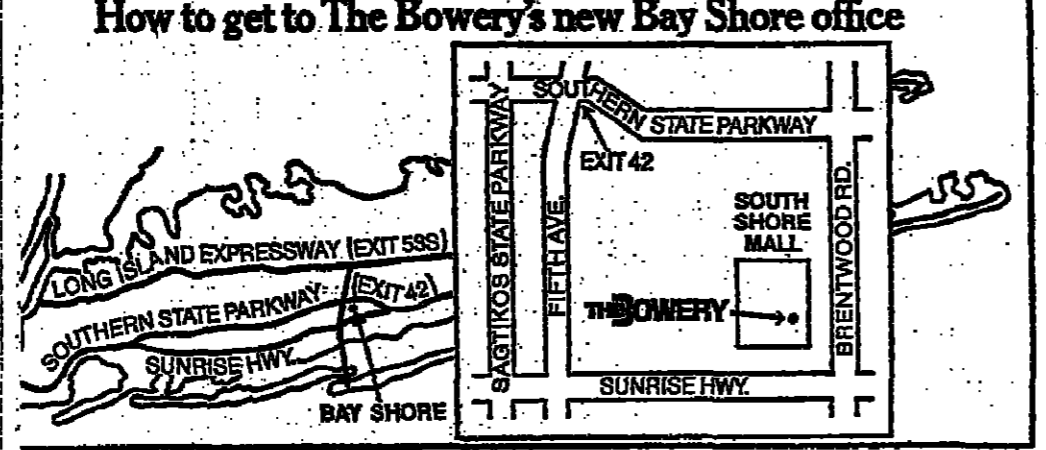
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Is Your Conference Longer Than Your Cassette

REAGAN ATTACKS CARTER AS VAGUE

'Soothing' Talk and Smiles Will Not Cure Nation's Ills, Californian Says on TV

By JON NORDHEIMER
Special to The New York Times

LOS ANGELES, July 6—Ronald Reagan, far from assured of the Republican Presidential nomination, looked beyond his challenge to President Ford today and aimed his rhetorical guns at Jimmy Carter, the apparent Democratic nominee, pausing to take only a little potshot at his fellow Republican.

Without naming the Georgian, Mr. Reagan appeared to make Mr. Carter his principal target in a 30-minute, paid national telecast when he alluded to "those whose approach to government combine soothing rhetoric, pleasant smiles and reorganization gimmicks."

It was the former California Governor's first formal attack on Mr. Carter, though in the past—in response to questions—he has said that the Democrats were vague on the issues. It was a theme Mr. Reagan emphasized in a speech taped for delivery tonight.

There was only a brief mention of politicians "doing the same old things in a new way," a remark that Mr. Reagan's aides said was directed at the President. References, however, to Mr. Carter were unmistakable.

"You can't get to the heart of an issue by being vague about it," Mr. Reagan said, "and you don't discipline an irresponsible and wasteful Congress by putting an indulgent friend in the White House."

"I'm not asking you to help me because I say, 'Trust me, don't ask questions, and everything will be fine,'" Mr. Reagan declared. "I ask you to trust yourself. Trust your own knowledge of what's happening in America."

"Let me be completely candid: no Presidential candidate has a patent on virtue. But I believe I offer something more than words, and that is my record as Governor of a state which, if it were a nation, would be the seventh ranking economic power in the world. I believe I can do the job that needs to be done."

Mr. Carter's primary campaign theme has been built on a base of trust that he could restructure government and create a climate of decency and respect in the White House.

Preview of Reagan Plan

Mr. Reagan's speech, coming a week before the Democratic National Convention, gave Republicans a glimpse of what tactics the Californian might



Ronald Reagan waving to reporters and others as he arrived to tape his speech in Los Angeles Monday night.

29 Democratic Governors Vote to Support Carter

By R. W. APPLE JR.
Special to The New York Times

HERSHEY, Pa., July 6—Settling aside old antagonisms in the interest of party unity, 29 Democratic governors endorsed Jimmy Carter for President this morning.

Mr. Carter, who won a reputation among his colleagues as a loner and a self-promoter during his four years as Governor of Georgia, has virtually wrapped up the Democratic Presidential nomination without their help. Not a single governor supported him in the early phases of his campaign, and only six endorsed him before the final primaries on June 8.

They fell into line this morning, prodded by Robert S. Strauss, the Democratic national chairman. Recognizing the inevitability of Mr. Carter's nomination, and hungry for control of the White House, even the Georgian's critics went along.

Role of Healer Seen

Gov. Marvin Mandel of Maryland, who backed Gov. Edmund G. Brown Jr. of California in the Maryland primary while accusing Mr. Carter of being a welscher, introduced a resolution calling for a national day of mourning for the victims of the divisions of the past within the party.

"I support him wholeheartedly," said Mr. Mandel, who told a reporter just two months ago that the Georgian's nomination would constitute a "total disaster."

Only one of the 30 Democratic governors attending the 68th National Governors' Conference here absented himself from the festival of party harmony—Gov. Edwin W. Edwards of Louisiana, who attended neither the breakfast meeting where the endorsement was voted nor Mr. Carter's subsequent news conference.

"I don't know enough about him to either object to him or endorse him," said Mr. Edwards, a colorful and independent Cajun who was resplendent today in a white suit, white vest, black tie and black and white shirt.

Southern Role Minimized

Mr. Edwards said he intended to continue his support of Mr. Brown "as long as he wants to play Don Quixote." He felt regional pressure to back Mr. Carter.

Gov. George C. Wallace of Alabama, who had previously endorsed Mr. Carter, said he would support Mr. Carter's nomination.

Mr. Carter's nomination was endorsed by 29 Democratic governors at a news conference here today.

In addition to Mrs. Grasso and Mr. Brown, the missing Governors were Robert Straub of Oregon, George C. Wallace of Alabama, Thomas L. Judge of Montana and Cliff Finch of Mississippi.

Nothing that no former governor has served in the White House since Franklin D. Roosevelt, Mr. Carter said in a 15-minute speech that the period since had been marked by an "era of the role of the states."

Mr. Carter, who is assured of the Presidential nomination at his party's convention in New York next week, said at a news conference that Senator Mondale, who is 48 years old, would visit him Thursday at his Plains, Ga., home.

Mr. Mondale is perhaps the most liberal person on Mr. Carter's list of Vice-Presidential finalists, and is widely respected for his grasp of the complicated work of the Senate Finance Committee, on which he serves.

Talks With Bush

Mr. Carter also disclosed at the news conference that he met here last night with George Bush, Director of Central Intelligence, to discuss procedures to be followed so that after the nomination Mr. Carter can receive regular briefings from the Central Intelligence Agency in the general election campaign.

Mr. Carter also said he met this morning with Gov. David L. Boren of Oklahoma to seek his advice on energy policy. Governor Boren, who advocates the deregulation of natural-gas prices, is in general seen as a friend of the oil and gas industry.

Senator Edmund S. Muskie of Maine met at length in Plains yesterday with Mr. Carter, the first of the Vice-Presidential prospects to have had such a face-to-face consultation. Mr. Carter is also reportedly seriously considering Senators John Glenn of Ohio, Frank Church of Idaho, Henry M. Jackson of Washington and Abraham A. Ribicoff of Connecticut.

Remarks made by Mr. Carter in recent days indicate that he will invite at least three of them to meet with him, either in Georgia or in New York, where he will go Saturday to prepare for the national convention. Mr. Carter has also said that he wants to retain the "option" to consider closely still others if he feels dissatisfied with the preliminary discussions.

Mr. Mondale, who is usually called Fitz by his friends, and



Governors Brendan T. Byrne of New Jersey, left, Milton J. Shapp, center, of Pennsylvania, and Sherman W. Tribbitt of Delaware before conference started Monday.

Governors Urge Single Welfare Law With National Minimum and Job

By SETH S. KING
Special to The New York Times

HERSHEY, Pa., July 6—The New York State could save at least \$1-billion in welfare costs, the State's welfare reform proposals today to establish a single, simplified program of federally assisted welfare payments.

The governors also asked for a national minimum level for such payments, with regional variations based on the cost of living, and urged that most able-bodied welfare recipients be required to register for work and to accept jobs if offered.

But after some wrangling and a vote of 24 to 11, the governors present inserted a clause in their welfare resolution making it clear that they were not endorsing guaranteed annual income in any form.

Welfare reform was the principal issue occupying them during the 68th annual meeting of the National Governors' Conference, held for the last two days at Chocolate Town, the spacious convention center in Hershey.

Their demand for sweeping welfare reforms was the final item of business this afternoon before the governors boarded helicopters to fly to Philadelphia and join their wives for a meeting with Queen Elizabeth and Prince Philip aboard the royal yacht Britannia.

Federal Participation

Their resolution called for full Federal financing of the minimum welfare benefits, with the Federal Government paying 75 percent of all state supplemental welfare payments and 75 percent of each state's welfare administration costs.

At the close of the session, Gov. ...

Mondale to Visit Carter Over No. 2 Spot

By CHARLES MOHR
Special to The New York Times

HERSHEY, Pa., July 6—Jimmy Carter disclosed today that Senator Walter F. Mondale of Minnesota would be the second person invited to meet with the former Georgia Governor on the possibility of becoming the Democratic Vice-Presidential nominee.

Mr. Carter, who is assured of the Presidential nomination at his party's convention in New York next week, said at a news conference that Senator Mondale, who is 48 years old, would visit him Thursday at his Plains, Ga., home.

Mr. Mondale is perhaps the most liberal person on Mr. Carter's list of Vice-Presidential finalists, and is widely respected for his grasp of the complicated work of the Senate Finance Committee, on which he serves.

Chews Issues

He said he was the sort who liked to "ponder" issues carefully, "chew them over," read a book and then make a decision.

"I'd never get a chance to think ideas over" in the heat of a Presidential race, he said. He also expressed distaste for the "theater" involved in Presidential politics. Told he should buy new clothing, get a voice coach and spend two days in Hollywood studying his own image on a videotape machine, the Senator said, "I hated that."

Some of Mr. Carter's associates have viewed this attitude by Mr. Mondale as inconsistent with Mr. Carter's own view of public opinion. Mr. Carter has never publicly expressed a direct opinion about Mr. Mondale's withdrawal.

But Mr. Carter has often said that he does not find the Presidential primary election grind an "ordel." He said he would be a better person and a better President for it.

Mr. Mondale, a former Minnesota attorney general, was a protégé of Senator Hubert H. Humphrey, with whom Mr. Carter's relations have been strained for most of the recent months. Mr. Mondale and Mr. Humphrey are still close, although Mr. Mondale lacks Mr. Humphrey's exuberance.

Perhaps most important, Senator Mondale is the sort of strong liberal who contrasts with Mr. Carter's carefully qualified and moderate stance on many issues dear to the party's liberal wing. They differ, for instance, on court-ordered busing to achieve racial

Muskie Says Reagan May Defeat Ford

Special to The New York Times

BANGOR, Me., July 6—Senator Edmund S. Muskie said here today that he believed Jimmy Carter tended to regard Ronald Reagan as a tougher campaigner than President Ford.

The Maine Democrat held a news conference after returning from Plains, Ga., where he discussed the Vice Presidency with the former Georgia Governor.

The Senator said that Mr. Reagan "conceivably could be a stronger candidate in terms of his ability to use television, the enthusiastic support of his hard-core supporters, and so on. He could be a more aggressive, more photogenic, more articulate challenger."

"On the other hand," Mr. Muskie added, "Ford has all the advantages of an incumbent President, which are not inconceivable. So I suspect that Governor Carter would have a mixed feeling about them both. I think he tends to regard Reagan as a potentially tougher campaigner, but Ford, nevertheless, a tough opponent because he is President."

Mr. Muskie said that although the polls might not show Mr. Reagan weaker at this point, "the delegate count is very close and that's bound to be regarded as a weakness for an incumbent President."

He added that "in addition, a lot of Ford support is said to be soft, so I think that it's conceivable that Reagan, given some slight quirk of events, could build momentum that would give Reagan the nomination."

Woman Who Refused Work On Sabbath Gets Job Back

LANSING, Mich., July 6 (AP)—The Michigan Civil Rights Commission today ordered reinstatement with full back pay for a Seventh Day Adventist who was discharged when she refused to work on Saturdays.

The commission said the Michigan Masonic Home in Alma, a nursing home, illegally discriminated against the woman, June Brown of Ashley, because of her religion.

Seventh Day Adventists observe their Sabbath from sundown Friday to sundown Saturday and are forbidden to work in that time. Mrs. Brown was discharged in 1973 when she did not work overtime on a Saturday.

Church and Brown Top Choices In Delegate Vice-President Poll

WASHINGTON, July 6 (AP)—Two Democratic politicians who defeated Jimmy Carter several times in the late primaries, Senator Frank Church of Idaho and Gov. Edmund G. Brown Jr. of California, top the delegates' list of possible Vice-Presidential candidates, according to the continuing Associated Press survey of delegates.

The survey found that a majority of the delegates did not express a choice for the second spot on the ticket.

Of the 1,192 delegates who did give their preference, 203 named Mr. Church and 188 cited Mr. Brown as their choice for Vice President. The two were also the top choices for the second spot among just the delegates who said they are committed to Mr. Carter.

Mr. Carter has not said that either Mr. Brown or Mr. Church is on his list of possible running mates. And Mr. Carter's preference for the Vice President is probably the only one that counts.

Mr. Carter has said that Senators Walter F. Mondale of Minnesota and Edmund S. Muskie of Maine are on his list of five possible contenders for the second spot on the Demo-

cratic ticket. He has not named the three others.

Mr. Mondale ranks fourth in the delegates' choices for the second spot, with 98 naming him in the A.P. survey. Of those 98, 67 are Carter delegates.

Mr. Muskie is further down the delegates' list. Only 17 delegates picked him for the second spot, good for 13th out of the more than 60 politicians and nonpoliticians named by the delegates.

Mr. Carter says he will interview the potential running mates before the convention. He began the process yesterday with talks with Muskie in Plains, Ga.

Mr. Church, who defeated Mr. Carter in primaries in Nebraska, Montana, Oregon and Idaho, was named by 134 of the 1,503 Carter delegates interviewed thus far.

Mr. Brown, who defeated Mr. Carter in Maryland, Nevada and California primaries, was the Vice-Presidential choice of 122 Carter delegates.

After Mr. Brown and Mr. Church, in order of total number of delegate mentions, were Senator Adlai E. Stevenson III of Illinois, chosen by 121 delegates, and Senator Birch Bayh of Indiana by 87.

Kennedy and Carter Talk AGAWAM, Mass., July 6 (AP)

—Senator Edward M. Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts, said today that he had discussed the candidate for the Vice Presidency with expected Democratic Presidential nominee Jimmy Carter, and had made some "observations" but no recommendation.

He also said he told Mr. Carter that he could support six candidates Mr. Carter has mentioned. The six include Senator Edmund S. Muskie of Maine.

Mr. Kennedy and family members were vacationing here.

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excellent accommodations, all at your own pace. TWA gives you three great plans to choose from, so take a look below. All prices are for a minimum of 7 nights. Ask for Tour IT6-TWFL-6.

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*Some hotels have seasonal or year-round surcharges which are payable locally.

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8 days, 7 nights. Yosemite and San Francisco are the star attractions on this vacation. And you'll be chauffeured in by luxurious Motorcoach. Price includes room with bath, continental breakfast luncheons and 6 dinners. Ask for Tour IT6-TWML-02.

Las Vegas Showtime
\$111⁰⁰ to \$152⁰⁰

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THE NEW YORK TIMES, WEDNESDAY, JULY 7, 1976

What TWA's sale is on.



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Las Vegas Showtime \$111⁰⁰ to \$135⁰⁰

Disneyland Experience. \$69⁵⁰ to \$74⁵⁰
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Los Angeles Experience. \$65⁰⁰ to \$108⁰⁰
4 days, 3 nights. Run the gamut from art galleries to Hollywood glamour to colorful Mexican crafts. Price includes choice of sightseeing and hotels, taxes and NBC Studio passes. Ask for Tour IT-AMF-LA3.

The National Parks Coach Tour. \$225⁰⁰
5 days, 5 nights. This part of the map is just bursting with sights to see—Grand Canyon, Zion and Bryce National Parks. The tour begins in Las Vegas where you'll spend your first night. Price includes all meals in the parks, baggage handling, park fees and accommodations. Ask for Tour IT-TW6-LV7

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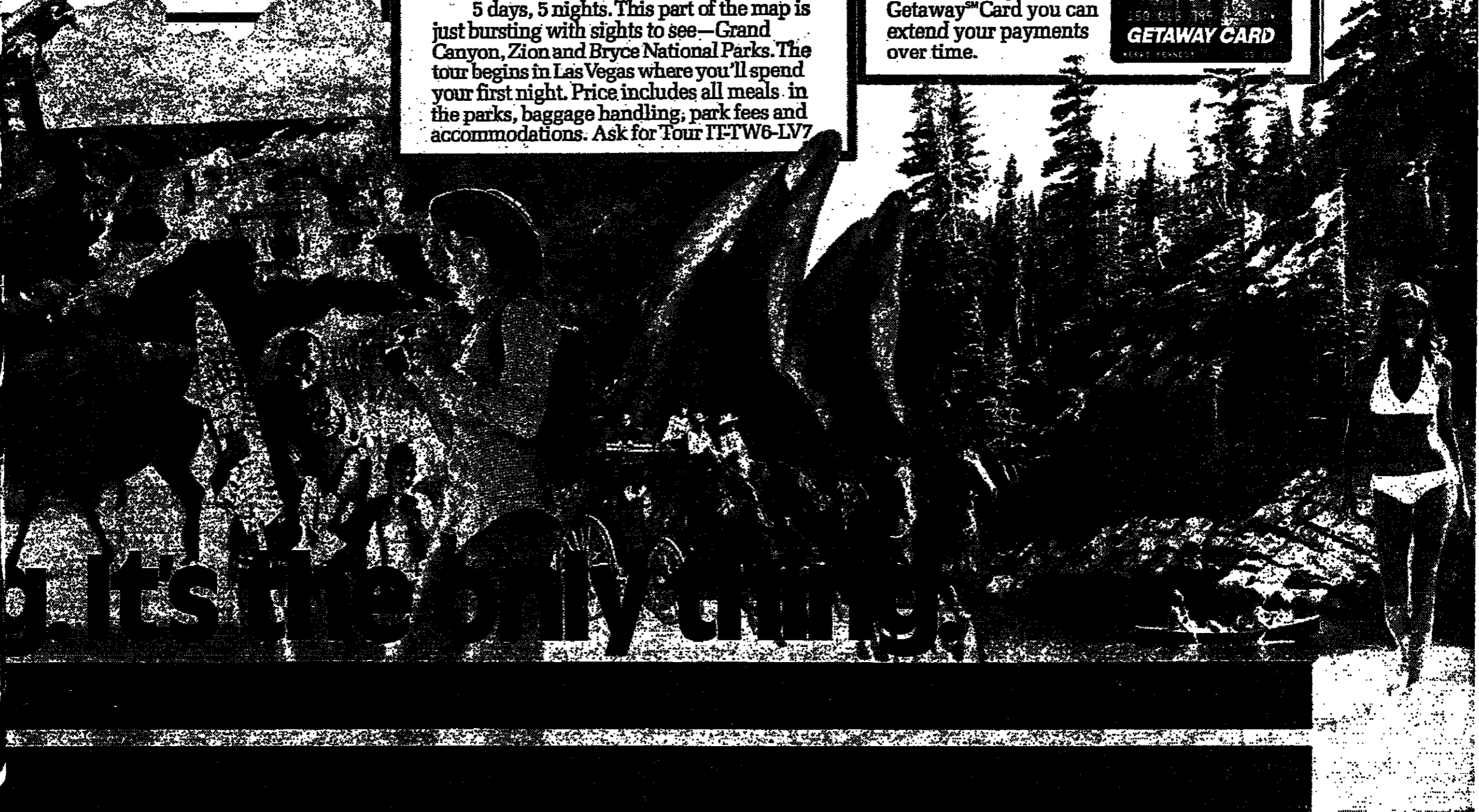
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State Dinner for Queen Elizabeth: 224 Guests—and a Time Clock

By MIMI SHERATON
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, July 6—The lobsters have been glazed and decked out with black truffles; saddles of veal are stuffed, rolled and ready for roasting; rice croquettes are set to be popped into the deep fryer; fluted bombs of peach ice cream with brandy are waiting.

In other words, all is ready to come forth and be finished tomorrow night as Henry Haller, the White House chef, puts the last touches on a state dinner marking the Bicentennial with Queen Elizabeth and Prince Philip as the honored guests at a dinner for 224 persons.

Preparations began in the modest-sized white tile and stainless steel kitchen of the White House early today. They were interrupted for two hours while Julia Child and a television camera crew rolled in for the filming of a segment showing how the dishes were made. It was to be shown tomorrow night (in New York on Channel 13 at 8 P.M.) while the dinner is in progress.

Entrance doorways leading to the Rose Garden, where the dinner will be held, were being given a fresh coat of white paint and the lawns were being clipped. A huge white tent hung with enormous Japanese lanterns and an air-cooling apparatus was being rigged while Mr. Haller explained how he plans a menu.

25 Lobsters Prepared
"First of all, you use what is seasonal," Chef Haller explained. "You do not adjust the seasons to the menu, it should be the other way around. Then it should be possible to do some of the preparation in advance." As he spoke he showed a walk-in refrigerator in which 25 giant 4-pound lobsters were cooked, glazed and mounted up on their front haunches, ready to go.

As usual when the menu for a state dinner is being planned, the State Department informed the chef as to any foods the guests of honor do not eat. In this case, raw fish was the only restriction. "That's not much of a problem for the Queen here, of course," Mr. Haller observed. "But I guess it is when she visits the Japanese or the Eskimos. With Prince Philip, it's no problem at all. He's an old Navy man and eats

The Menu

New England Lobster en Bellevue, Sauce remoulade
Saddle of veal
Rice croquettes
Broccoli Mornay

Garden salad
Trappist cheese
Peach ice cream bombe with raspberries
Petits fours
Demitasse

The Wines

Sterling Chenin Blanc, 1972
Beaulieu Vineyards Cabernet Sauvignon, 1968

Schmberg Blanc de Blancs, 1973
Cordials and liquors

everything. But I guess these people who go to such dinners all the time, learn to eat a lot of things they don't like."

It is also necessary that every course be served at a specified time and that the dinner end within a precisely appointed time span. Tomorrow night's event must last at least one hour, but not more than 1 hour and 15 minutes. For this reason, no dishes can be included unless they can be at the ready. "That means no soufflés, for example," Mr. Haller said somewhat longingly. "I then might need an extra 10 minutes and there's no way that can happen, no way at all."

Explains About Cookies
Showing off the desserts—the pale golden ice cream bombe with its wreath of fresh raspberries and ruffles of whipped cream—Heinz H. Bender, the White House pastry chef, said, as he passed around the dessert cookies, "Washington is not a cookie town. There's too much humidity and they get soggy. I have to bake them fresh every day."

"They don't taste at all like soap to me," teased Hans Raffert, the sous-chef, in the spirit of good-natured kidding that is traditional between cooks and bakers. "How would you know about taste?" Mr. Bender retorted. "You are a painter who only cooks when he gets mad."

Through it all, Henry Haller went on with his step-by-step performance as the cameras turned and Julia Child tried to put him at ease. "I'm not at all nervous about this, but there are too many people in a little kitchen," he said, his hand trembling as he gulped down his fifth glass of water in 20 minutes.

The veal saddles, Mr. Haller said, cost \$1,000 for 26, and the lobsters, called New England on the menu although purchased from a wholesaler in New York, were obtained at an unnamed price.

Wendy Sorg, a graduate of the Culinary Institute of America, in Hyde Park, N.Y., has been assisting in this kitchen for only two days and stood by drinking a diet cola and waiting to taste samples offered. She approved—as did all who tried them—the crisp rice croquettes to be served in pale golden baskets baked of woven noodle dough, and the brandy-spiked ice cream livened by fresh berries. "Apples, that's my touch in vegetable salad," Chef Haller explained proudly to Julia Child, while the pastry chef explained sotto voce that the Spritzbacken cookies glazed with chocolate came from a recipe given to him by Julie Eisenhower.

Talk of Previous Presidents
The White House experience of both Mr. Haller and Mr. Bender extends back through several Administrations and two men paused from time to time to ramble about the preferences of previous Presidents.

"Nixon didn't eat many things," recalled Chef Haller, who was hired by President and Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson 10 years ago. "He didn't like lamb or calves liver or a lot of things, and it was hard to make up an interesting menu. The Fords like almost everything—even liver and red cabbage cooked with wine, the French way." "The Nixons liked plain sponge cake with lemon filling and coconut meringue," Heinz Bender explained, "but the Fords like vanilla pastry cream in sponge cake. Real plain. President Johnson—now he really had a sweet tooth but had to watch his

weight, so I made everything with Sucaryl."

"I wish someone would invent lemons without seeds," Chef Haller remarked as he garnished a lobster platter, and if he isn't careful, they probably will.

Through it all, one could not help wondering if a really imaginative, thoroughly American dinner might not have been more interesting and appropriate to the occasion than this menu which, though elegant and appetizing, was all-purpose international.

The 224 guests expected at the white-tie dinner will be seated in groups of eight and 10 at round tables covered with summery cloths of mist gray cotton printed with sprigs of daisies and bands of pink ribbon. Each table will have a centerpiece of mixed summer flowers, adding a soft impressionistic touch to the garden setting, as will, undoubtedly, the women guests in their long summer dresses.

In addition to Queen Elizabeth and Prince Philip, guests at the head table will include President and Mrs. Ford, Vice President and Mrs. Rockefeller, Secretary of State and Mrs. Kissinger, and British Foreign Secretary Anthony Crosland and Mrs. Crosland. Bob Hope, British-born and recently named an honorary Commander of the British Empire, will entertain following the dinner, as will the pop singers, the Captain and Tennille.

Other notable guests will include Alice Longworth, Lady Bird Johnson, Helen Hayes, Julie Harris, Eugene Ormandy, "Merle Oberon," Dorothy Hamill, Bill Blass, Alistair Cooke, Cary Grant, Willie Mays and Telly Savalas, with or without a lollipop.

In addition to tomorrow's dinner, Chef Raffert will be preparing a private luncheon in the second-floor White House kitchen to be served only to President and Mrs. Ford and the Royal couple. They will begin with cold cucumber soup, go to crepes filled with diced capon and mushrooms, spinach salad and champagne mousse trimmed with frosted seedless grapes.



Henry Haller, White House chef, prepares food for state dinner for Queen Elizabeth.

Saddle of Veal

This is a very large and costly roast, not usually cooked at home. The recipe below can be adjusted to any boned veal roast, including rump, leg or shoulder or even breast of veal. Decrease the amount of stuffing in direct proportion to the weight of the roast.

- 12- to 14-pound saddle of veal
 - 1 cup soft breadcrumbs
 - 1/2 clove garlic, minced
 - 1/2 teaspoon thyme, lightly crushed
 - 1/2 teaspoon marjoram
 - 1/2 cup finely minced parsley
 - 1/2 cup finely minced shallots
 - 1 ounce jigger of cognac
 - 2 egg yolks, beaten
 - Salt and white pepper
 - 1/2 to 3/4 cup heavy sweet cream
 - Few drops Worcestershire sauce
 - 4 tablespoons softened butter
 - 3 1/2 cups veal stock
 - 1 1/2 cups dry white chablis wine
- Preheat oven to 375 degrees.
 - The veal should be completely boned, with the tenderloin strip along the back removed and ground. This will be the filling. When the saddle is boned, you will have two flat pieces of meat.

- Combine ground veal with breadcrumbs, garlic, thyme, marjoram, parsley, shallots, cognac and egg yolks and mix thoroughly but lightly, using a fork so mixture does not become too firmly compact. Add salt and pepper. Gradually beat in cream and Worcestershire until mixture is the consistency of very firm mashed potatoes or oatmeal. Divide filling in half and place in a strip in the cavity left when the bones were removed. Roll

jelly-roll fashion, starting at wide end. Tie securely with butcher's string, as for a rolled roast.

- Turn saddle of veal over and loosely pack stuffing along cavity on underside. Close flaps over it and sew closed with small close stitches. Place on rack in open roasting pan, sewn side down. Rub top with softened butter, sprinkle with salt and pepper and roast until tender; about 45 to 55 minutes.
- When done, remove veal

to a heated platter warm.

- Pour off all a from pan juices and stock and wine; boil in all coagulated y with a wooden spon mer rapidly until reduced by half and ny sheen, more like Serve in a heated to be spooned y veal roast.
- Yield: 12 guests ings.

Rice Croquettes

- 3 tablespoons butter
- 3 tablespoons flour
- 1 cup veal or chicken stock, boiling
- 2 egg yolks, lightly beaten
- Pinch of white pepper
- Salt, as needed
- Dash of freshly grated nutmeg
- 1/2 cup finely minced, cooked Virginia ham
- 2 cups cooked white rice
- 1 tablespoon finely minced parsley
- 2 eggs, as needed, each
- Flour for dredging
- 2 eggs beaten with 2 tablespoons vegetable oil
- About 2 cups sifted breadcrumbs, for dredging
- Vegetable oil or shortening for deep frying.

- Melt butter in a small saucepan and stir in flour over low heat. Let blended mixture bubble slowly for about 5 minutes, but be sure it does not darken or turn brown. Pour in boiling stock, all at once, beating as you do so. Simmer uncovered for 10 minutes. Remove from heat and rapidly beat in 2 egg yolks. Stir in salt, pepper and nutmeg.
- Fold in ham, rice and parsley, and adjust seasonings as needed. Chill for at least one hour and preferably two.
- Shape into 12 equal size croquettes, each about 2 inches long and 3/4 inch in diameter. Ends should be flat, not tapered. Roll each

gently and lightly then coat with egg mixture and final well with breadcrumb on a rack set over platter to dry out 1 hour at room temp.

4. Heat oil or fat a few at a time, it minutes until gobs Drain on absorbent Keep 10 or 15 min on rack set over a degree oven.

(More recipes on p. 22)



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D'AGS

One of the nice things about New York



While Ken Martin, on ledge, clowns around, San Wong concentrates on getting ready for his cooking demonstration.

A Cooking Demonstration It's Like a Vaudeville Act

By FRED FERRETTI

"What are cloud ears?" asked the woman, one of a crowd of about 30 people sitting in chairs in the restaurant in Chinatown.

"How do I know? Take it home and have it put in a Tiffany setting," said Ken Martin. "Imagine her. I should charge extra for information like that. This is a cooking demonstration. Who knows from cloud ears?"

He paused, took out a deck of cards, shuffled them, had them run up his arm, then he called out. "San, come out San." Out came San Wong.

"Ladies and gentlemen, meet the fastest wok in the east. I'm an entertainer, a magician. He's really a magician. Give him a hand."

The people clapped.

They're not exactly Weber and Fields nor Smith and Dale, nor even The Sunshine Boys, but they work off each other in the truest burlesque-vaudeville traditions.

They call themselves Wong and Martin, their slogan is "Have Wok, Will Travel," and when they're not doing their cooking-vaudeville act at the Aquarium or at other public buildings and events around town, they bring it home to San Wong's Hunan Garden Restaurant at 1 Mott Street the last Sunday of every month.

So it was last Sunday that Wong and Martin—San Wong, owner and chef of the Hunan Garden, and Ken Martin, born Kominski, a veteran of thousands of burlesque and vaudeville gigs—opened in Chinatown. Mr. Wong brought the ingredients for Heng Yang Spicy Scallops. Mr. Martin his three-card monte deck of cards, his Borscht Belt sticks and a line of patter.

Seventeen bowls filled with sliced scallops, red and green peppers, water chestnuts, cloud ears, scallions, ginger, garlic hoisin sauce, chili paste, soy sauce, white pepper, sugar and sherry stood off to the side of Mr. Wong's portable stove, a stainless steel affair fed from underneath by a tube of kerosene. Mr. Wong wore a chef's hat, the band of which was a gingham print. His shirt had matching gingham shoulders.

Mr. Martin wore a silk patterned shirt, a rather skimpy ascot and he kept wiggling the fingers of his card-dealing hand, warming up while Mr. Wong lighted the kerosene jets. On the portable stove it read, "Free Cooking Class, Director: Ken Martin, Instructor: San Wong," and while it was in a sense a demonstration of cooking, it was more an act, an act that Mr. Wong's customers and Mr. Martin's fans have come to appreciate for the last two years.

Mr. Martin did something similar years ago at another Chinatown restaurant, but without the vaudeville turns. "It was serious," he scowled.

Chinese cooking is a citywide, perhaps a nationwide fad. Demonstrations abound. Classes are many. For many learners Chinese cooking is grim, treacherous territory. What Mr. Wong and Mr. Martin seem to be doing is bringing

some fun to the genre.

Mr. Wong lighted his kerosene. Mr. Martin said out of the side of his mouth, "Say a silent prayer for stove. It would be a big help. I however that I will stand in. While we're waiting close your eyes count one—two—three."

They did.

"Now open."

They did.

"You missed the first recipe," stopped. The kerosene fire was so up about two feet. "What's wrong, San?"

"Something's wrong," said Mr. W. "I'll get a different tank." He shut the flame and ran to the rear of restaurant.

Mr. Martin made a swan out of a balloon. He did a card trick. "Isn't a silly thing for a grown-up to do?" asked. "San, hurry back. I'm keeping them here so far, but I haven't much more. You know." He came in a whisper to the people sitting at "the man is a nut but he knows cooking."

Mr. Wong lighted his fire and said "No smoke."

Mr. Wong poured peanut oil into wok.

"It's important to heat the thoroughly. Use peanut oil or We oil. When you finish with it, refrigerate it, it's very flavorful. You know you know when the oil is hot enough. Thow in a scallop. If it drops down not hot enough. If it swizzles bubbles it's O.K. Notice San's sc is swizzling?"

In went the scallops, the red and green pepper, the water chest the cloud ears, scallions, ginger, garlic. "Notice the green and red c we worked that out," said Mr. Ma.

Mr. Wong drained the scallops vegetables, set them aside, then poured sauce ingredients — soy sauce, v pepper, sugar, salt, sherry, v chicken stock, chili paste, hoisin s and sesame oil, all combined into wok. When they bubbled the scal and vegetables went back in, toge with a bit of cornstarch. Then Mr. W flipped the contents skyward sev times, grinning as the crowd winced the flying scallops.

"Don't leave yet," said Mr. Mr. "Everybody gets a taste." He looks Mr. Wong. "It's all right, you can flipping."

"Next time you cook, I'll do the planation," said Mr. Wong.

"Funny. He's funny. Ladies gentlemen lets hear it for chef W. A little encouragement."

Applause.

Small dishes, samples, were pas out to the audience together with minders that Wong and Martin will back at Hunan Garden on July 25 2 P.M. And, said Mr. Martin, "dur this month I want you to think. Prom me that you'll never, ever use Ameri soy sauce, Promise!"

Chef Wong's Heng Yang Spicy Scallops

- 2 cups vegetable oil
 - 1 pound sliced scallops
 - ¼ diced red pepper
 - ¼ diced green pepper
 - 6 sliced water chestnuts
 - 2 tablespoons cloud ears (wun yee), soaked in hot water for a half hour and drained
 - 3 tablespoons chopped scallions
 - 1 teaspoon minced garlic
 - ½ teaspoon minced garlic.
- Sauce:
- 3 tablespoons soy sauce
 - ¼ teaspoon white pepper
 - 1 teaspoon sugar
 - ½ teaspoon salt
 - 2 tablespoons sherry wine
 - 1 teaspoon vinegar
 - ¼ cup chicken soup
 - ½ teaspoon chili paste
 - 1 teaspoon hoisin sauce
 - 1 teaspoon sesame oil
 - Mix together in bowl.
- Cornstarch Mix:
- 1 teaspoon cornstarch
 - 2 teaspoons water.
- Mix together to form paste.
1. Heat pan or wok and add oil. Heat until about 350 degrees.
 2. Add scallops and all the vegetables except the scallions and stir fry for two minutes. Drain ingredients and remove all but three tablespoons of the oil from the pan or wok.
 3. Turn heat up high. Add scallions, ginger, garlic. Stir three times and add sauce ingredients. Bring to a boil.
 4. Return reserved scallops and vegetables and bring to a boil again. Quickly add cornstarch paste and slowly add ingredients, stirring until desired thickness is reached.
- Yield: Serves 2.
- Note: Raw shrimp or raw, thinly sliced squid may be used.



San Wong in the kitchen

صكرا من الاميل

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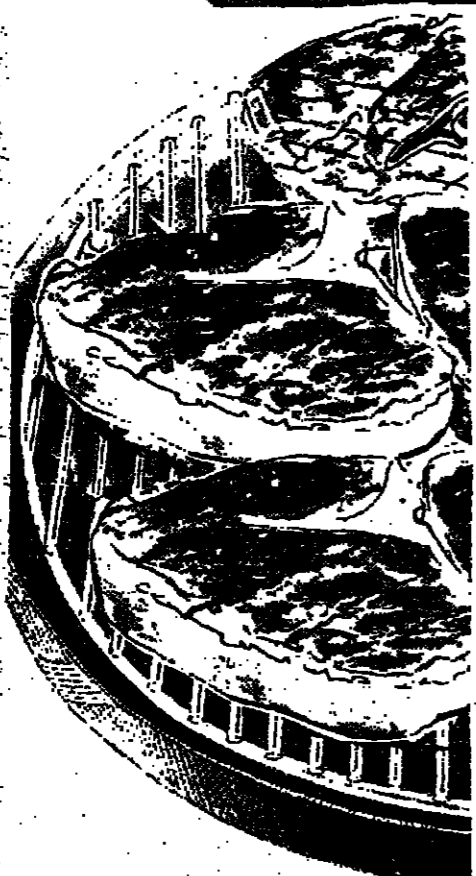
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CONSUMER NOTES

Fraud Bills Seek Triple Damages

By FRANCES CERRA
Two bills that would make it possible for individual consumers to sue for triple damages if they were defrauded have passed the United States Senate, but may die in the House of Representatives this year.

One of the bills defines as criminal five specific frauds, including bait and switch selling, false advertising and the refusal to return the purchase price or deposits on goods or services if they have not been delivered or performed.

The other bill deals specifically with pyramid chain frauds. These schemes are similar to chain letters in that each recruit's ability to get rich quick is dependent on his ability to bring other converts into the company.

Federal prosecutors have dealt with all of these types of frauds primarily through the mail fraud statute, or with civil actions, whereas local attorneys general and district attorneys have used whatever state laws were available. The case of Koscot Interplanetary Inc., a cosmetics concern involved in pyramid promotion sales, is one example of these efforts: when the Federal Trade Commission declared that company's marketing plan illegal last December, it apologized for the four years that it took to reach that conclusion and noted that only a fraction of the estimated total of \$44 million taken from American consumers could be accounted for. District attorneys and attorneys general in more than a score of states had pursued Koscot.

According to Richard Givens, New York regional director of the F.T.C., the legislation pending in the House would give state and local authorities, as well as Federal prosecutors, the right to obtain injunctions against the prohibited practices.

"We'd be able to use the people who are numerous—the state and local authorities—to enforce Federal standards rather than relying on the much smaller number of Federal enforcement personnel," he said. "This would make for better enforcement and uniformity of enforcement."

Furthermore, consumers who are damaged by someone who knowingly commits a fraud could sue in civil court for triple damages, lawyers' fees and court costs.

The pyramid chain bill, whose primary sponsors are Senator Warren Magnuson, Democrat of Washington, and Senator Frank Moss, Democrat of Utah, passed the Senate in May 1975. It has since been lying dormant, without even a sponsor, in the House Judiciary Committee, whose chairman is Representative Peter Rodino Jr., Democrat of New Jersey.

The pyramid chain bill, which Mr. Rodino said, "often exposed to negative fallout because of pyramid schemes."

The consumer fraud bill, which passed the Senate in July 1975, is awaiting action in the House Subcommittee on Consumer Protection and Finance, whose chairman is Representative John Murphy, Democrat from New York. A spokesman for the committee

said hearings on the bill would be held Aug. 9, 10 and 11. But with the fall elections, that will not leave much time for passage before the Congress ends its session at the end of the year. If the House takes no action by that time, the Senate would have to act on the bill again next year.

Service Manuals Held Not Required

Some do-it-yourselfers make a practice of ordering a service manual along with their new refrigerator, air conditioner or other new household device. The idea, of course, is that they can fix it themselves when it breaks down rather than having to call in an expensive repairman.

But as Howard Atlas of Massapequa Park, L.I., reported in a letter, not every manufacturer is willing to give—or even sell—a service manual to a consumer. Mr. Atlas asked whether the manufacturer is obligated by law to sell the manuals.

According to officials of the Federal Trade Commission, the answer is no—there is no law or administrative regulation requiring that service manuals be provided. For that matter, there is no requirement that manufacturers even keep spare parts on hand for a given period of time.

The only law related to this area, the officials said, is the recently enacted Magnuson-Moss Warranty Act that says that if a manufacturer authorizes a third party to perform service under a warranty, that third party must be provided with the means to do that service. Presumably, that would include service manuals and parts.

F.T.C. officials say that the legality of a manufacturer's refusing to give a service manual to a consumer has never been tested.

Experimental Plan For Insurance

Each year, thousands of consumers who have disputes with their auto or homeowners' insurance company find that they can not get their problems resolved by appealing to their state insurance department. The reason may be, for example, that the dispute involves an interpretation of a policy that the department feels can be rendered only by a judge in a court of law.

Most people facing this situation, according to experience in the state of Michigan, just let the matter drop because the cost of going to court is greater than the amount in dispute.

To try to help such people, the National Association of Mutual Insurance Agents has agreed to set up a one-year experimental program that will involve taking such disputes to an independent panel. The five-member panel, was set up under the auspices of Virginia Knauer, Special Assistant to the President for Consumer Affairs, and includes one industry member, a retired independent insurance agent, a representative of the Virginia Consumer Citizens Council and the staff counsel to the United States Senate Commerce Committee, among others.

The program will operate only in Michigan, Mississippi, Montana and Utah. In those four states the insurance commissioners have agreed to refer complaints they can not resolve to the panel. The panel's recommendations will not be legally binding, but the insurance industry will be pressed by the agents' organization to abide by them, according to Mrs. Knauer's office.

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FRENCH STYLE OR CUT Key Green Beans 8 OZ. PKG. 29¢ KEY QUALITY...UNSWEETENED Grapefruit Juice 2 6 OZ. CANS 45¢ BUJONI MACARONI SHELLS W/MEAT or Baked Ziti 12 OZ. PKG. 49¢ GREEN GIANT CAULIFLOWER or Broccoli in CHEESE SAUCE 10 OZ. PKG. 59¢ GORTON Shrimp Scampi 7 OZ. PKG. \$1.69 KEY QUALITY WHOLE...IN SYRUP 16 OZ. CONT. 69¢ Strawberries

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DELI SPECIALS Lean Sliced...Water Added \$1.29 Boiled Ham 1/2 LB. \$1.49 POTATO-MACARONI COLE SLAW LB. 49¢ Chicken Roll WHITE MEAT 1/2 LB. 99¢ GENOA SALAMI 1/2 LB. \$1.19 Sable Plate SMOKED 1/2 LB. 79¢ Swiss Cheese 1/2 LB. \$1.09 Locatelli Romano LB. \$3.39

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WINE TALK

Americans Keep Drinking More and More Wine

By FRANK J. PRIAL. Every year a trade newsletter called Impact pulls together from commercial and government sources some of the pertinent data about wine drinking in the United States. Here are some of the things that Impact has come up with regarding wine in America in 1975.

Consider: Wine entering the market in 1971, 305 million gallons, was up more than 14 percent over 1970. The next year the increase was over 10 percent. Then, with the recession, the 1973 increase was only 3 percent and in 1974 it was less than 1 percent, with some fancy figure work.

Impact reports. The market for California wines was up 10 percent last year, from 248 million gallons in 1974 to 273 million. All other states, which means mostly New York, were off 8 percent from a reasonable price.

Spain and Portugal imports from Italy were up 24 percent last year, from Germany 16 percent and from France 8 percent. The overall figure would have had to be much higher, however, for the imports to hang onto their market share in the growing United States table wine market.

Some of the most interesting action in the wine business has taken place in the better California wineries, with wineries such as Robert Mondavi registering a 56 percent increase in case volume in 1975 over 1974.

Among the premium wine producers in the over a million cases a year category, Sebastian Vineyards in Sonoma, Calif., registered a 105 percent increase in volume last year over 1974.

Wearing traditional Bedouin dress, the commander of the Saudi Arabian National Guard received the Legion of Merit yesterday from Secretary of Defense Donald H. Rumsfeld.

Although Prince Abdallah Bin Abd Al-Aziz Al-Saud is his country's second deputy prime minister and one of many sons of the late King Saud, Ford Administration sources said his trip here stemmed partly from a need to shore up his political position because of earlier visits to this country by lesser-ranking Saudi Arabians.

President Ford signed a seemingly long overdue thank you note yesterday. The Senate resolution he approved expresses the American people's appreciation for the 1836 bequest of James Smithson, the British scientist who left \$500,000 to found what is now the Smithsonian Institution.

Notes on People

Justice Marshall Hospitalized

Justice Thurgood Marshall was in the coronary care unit of Bethesda Naval Hospital yesterday when the Supreme Court held its final session until October.

Justice Marshall was on the bench Friday, his 68th birthday, when the Court handed down its death-sentence opinions, but became ill Saturday at his home in Washington. He was hospitalized Sunday for what has been diagnosed as a mild heart attack.

Late yesterday hospital officials said that Justice Marshall's condition was "mildly complicated" but that he could expect a stay of two or three weeks, followed by further convalescence at home.

The new chief of the dinosaur and fossil-mammal halls at the American Museum of Natural History here is Richard E. Tedford. As chairman for vertebrate paleontology, Dr. Tedford heads a staff of 25 scientists. He succeeded Bobb Schaeffer July 1 under the museum's new policy of rotating its 10 chairmanships.

David Hurst Thomas, a 31-year-old specialist in North American archeology, became chairman for anthropology succeeding Stanley A. Freed, an authority on American Indian societies. Dr. Thomas formerly taught at City College. Dr. Schaeffer and Dr. Freed will continue at the museum as full curators.

The Order of the Rising Sun will be added to the decorations of Adm. Noel A. M. Gayler, commander of American forces in the Pacific, when he arrives in Tokyo for a meeting of the Japan-United States Security Consultative Committee.

In World War II he became the first person to win the Navy Cross three times—actually one cross with two gold stars—as a naval fighter pilot against the Japanese.

Ira A. Jackson, a few years ago the only white member of the administrative staff of Mayor Kenneth A. Gibson of Newark, is one of two new assistant deans at Harvard University's John F. Kennedy School of Government. The other is John F. Brown, who has been an associate director of the Harvard Business School.

Mr. Jackson, 28, was previously an assistant to the director of Harvard's Institute of Politics. He is a former administrative assistant to Mayor Kevin H. White of Boston, who recruited him as a press secretary and speech writer for Representative Morris K. Udall's campaign for the Democratic Presidential nomination.

Broadcasting circles hear that Margita E. White, communications director and assistant press secretary at the White House, will soon be appointed to one of two vacancies on the Federal Communications Commission.

Mrs. White, 38, came to this country from Sweden in 1948 and was naturalized in 1955. She has a master's degree in political science from Rutgers University. She was assistant to Herbert G. Klein when he was communications director in the Nixon Administration and later was with the United States Information Agency.

Thomas J. Houser, who served on the F.C.C. in 1971, was sworn in yesterday as director of the White House Office of Telecommunications Policy. He is a Chicago lawyer and former deputy director of the Peace Corps.

Apparently alluding to the Watergate affair and recent sex scandals in Washington, Chancellor Bruno Kreisky of Austria expressed the view

peals court that the artificial color was used in hundreds of products, but that because it is not identified on labels, it is difficult for consumers to avoid in the dye.

Before the ban, Red No. 2 was used in products ranging from strawberry soda to vitamin pill coatings. In 1975, 1.3 million pounds of the dye were certified in the United States.

The court appeal was brought by the Certified Color Manufacturers Association of Washington, an industry trade group. Warner-Jenkinson Company of St. Louis and H. Kohanstamm & Company of New York, both dye manufacturers, and Monarch Nuts Company of Doraville, Ga., a soft-drink concentrate manufacturer.

The industry has been banned since Feb. 12 from putting Red No. 2 into new products. The agency did not order that products already containing the dye be recalled from the shelves.

Ford Signs a Bill to Curb Food Stamp Vendor Abuses. WASHINGTON, July 6 (AP)—President Ford signed a bill today making vendors accountable for the food stamps they hold and the money they collect, but he said the measure falls far short of meaningful reform.

Court Upholds Ban On Red No. 2 Dye By Federal Agency

WASHINGTON, July 6 (AP)—The United States Court of Appeals upheld today the Federal ban on Red No. 2 dye, which until last year was the nation's most widely used artificial coloring for foods, drugs and cosmetics.

The three-judge panel upheld a Federal District Court decision of Feb. 6 that allowed the Food and Drug Administration to ban the coloring.

Dye manufacturers argued that the industry should be allowed to continue using Red No. 2 until safety questions had been resolved. In the absence of proof that the dye definitely is harmful to humans, they said, Red No. 2 could not legally be taken off the market until shown to be unsafe.

Charles R. McConahie, a Justice Department attorney representing the drug agency, argued, however, that the ban imposed in February was legal and proper to protect public health because the industry had not proved the dye safe.

There was no immediate comment from dye manufacturers.

The controversy over Red No. 2, which has raged intermittently for 20 years, was intensified last year when an F.D.A. scientist reported that rats fed large amounts of the dye experienced a significant increase in cancerous tumors.

The agency said that the scientist's findings suggested Red No. 2 might be a cancer-causing agent.

"But the real reason for banning Red No. 2 was that there was insufficient evidence to definitely prove its safety," an agency spokesman said. "The law requires positive proof of safety and that was lacking."

Mr. McConahie told the ap-

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CO-OP CITY ACCORD SETS OFF RUMORS

But Housing Chief Declines Comment on Resignation

By JOSEPH P. FRIED. The New York State Housing Commissioner, Lee Goodwin, declined yesterday to say whether he would resign out of dissatisfaction with the settlement agreed to by Governor Carey to end the bitter 13-month dispute between the state and Co-op City residents.

maintenance-charge rise would be suspended while economies were sought to reduce the necessity for the increase.

Sees Tight Nomination Race

PHOENIX, July 6 (AP)—Fewer than 10 votes will separate President Ford and Ronald Reagan at the Republican National Convention, Representative John Rhodes, Republican of Arizona, predicted today.

CAREY SIGNS A TO ASSIST

Special to The Post

ALBANY, July 6—Governor Carey announced today that he had signed into law a bill to channel \$20 million to the State Housing Commissioner, "obviously" had to be able to "live with" whatever settlement was reached.

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سكوا من الامال

Course Parched for British Golf

By JOHN S. RADOSTA
Special to The New York Times

PORT, England, back home in Columbus Weiskopf's Merz coupe sports a issued Ohio license the name TROON, the course in Scotland won the British Open in 1972. Weiskopf's 65 today in active round before opening of the 15th Open, Weiskopf's combination of six letters, and BIRKDL was just

The current heat wave also is breaking records. June and July temperatures have run steadily in the low 90's, the highest in the 99 years that records have been kept. The average temperature for this time of year is 68 degrees. The forecast is for more of the same kind of weather, with only a slight possibility of thunder showers later this week.

The heat is hard on the British players and even the American players, although accustomed to the desert tournaments and the sweltering events in Texas, have been finding the heat hard to take. At least there is the eventual relief of air-conditioned hotels.

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Continued on Page 28, Column 5



Dick Tidrow pitching during second game at Stadium

Yankees Defeat Royals, 7-4, After Losing, 3-1, on 3 Hits

By MURRAY CHASS

The Yankees intensified their seemingly ceaseless war with baseball's hierarchy last night, but they managed only a split in their battle of first-place teams with the Kansas City Royals last night before 35,370 fans.

While the Yankees were firing off-field shots and challenging various rules, the Royals won the opener of the doubleheader, 3-1, as Doug Bird, a sore-shouldered pitcher, and Steve Mingo, a reliever, combined for a three-hitter.

Steve Busby, another sore-shouldered Royal pitcher, allowed only three hits in the second game until the Yankees rallied for five runs in the eighth inning—two on Roy White's bases-loaded single and three on a homer by Chris Chambliss—and won, 7-4.

While all of this was happening, the Yankees surpassed the million mark in attendance, the earliest in a season they've done this since 1961. The fans obviously haven't been coming to Yankee Stadium to witness legal squabbles, but that's what they've been getting—in abundance.

Manager Billy Martin was complaining that the American League office had fouled up his pitching plans because of Catfish Hunter's selection to the All-Star team. Then, during the second game, the Yankees issued a statement in which management, completely with legal opinion, "totally" endorsed Martin's protest of the loss to the Royals on Monday in which Hal McRae was allowed more than the legal number of warmup throws in the outfield.

There was no word, however, on the Yankees' intentions in the Vida Blue case. A high Yankee official said more than two weeks ago that the club would take legal

action challenging Commissioner Bowie Kuhn's ruling in the purchase of Blue from the Oakland A's, but no lawsuit has surfaced.

The Yankees seemed to have less at stake in their two new skirmishes than in the Blue battle.

In the All-Star pitching case, Martin said the league had not let him know that Hunter was on the list of starting pitchers being considered for next Tuesday's game and thereby ineligible to pitch on Sunday.

"If I knew he was going to be picked for the game," Martin said, "you can be sure he'd be pitching one of the games [of the doubleheader]. Then he could pitch again Saturday."

Hunter, however, was scheduled to start tonight and therefore won't get another start before the All-Star break.

It turned out, though, that the blame rested not with the

league office but with the Yankee front office. The League sent a teletype to all clubs on June 25 and the Yankees acknowledged receipt of the pitching list that included Hunter's name. The problem was that no one in the front office told Martin. The front office, however, rebounded from the oversight to offer 100 percent support of Martin in his latest protest. This highly unusual move undoubtedly was designed to take some of the pressure off Martin, who has clashed several times with the league office, and to place pressure to uphold the protest on Lee MacPhail, the league president.

"We are not saying that the rule is a good rule," said Joseph Garagiola Jr., the team's house counsel, "but it's a rule in the book. It's very clear, and it's also very

Continued on Page 26, Column 5

Bellino II, French Entry, Made 8-5 Favorite in International

By SAM GOLDAPER

Pierre Allaire, who parlayed a successful betting career into one of the richest stables in Europe, went back to his old profession yesterday and offered his betting line for Saturday night's \$200,000 International Trot at Roosevelt Raceway.

Although the official line of 8-1 was announced for Duke Iron, the Swedish horse who drew the No. 1 post, Allaire disagreed.

"The rail is not going to help the Swedish horse," said Allaire through an interpreter. "He should be 40-1. The horse can't go 1 1/4 miles."

Allaire and the official oddsmaker agreed that Bellino II, the French horse who drew the No. 2 post, should be the favorite. The

probable odds for Bellino II, who finished second in the International last year, were set at 8-5. Allaire thought he should be 2-1.

"Bellino hasn't gotten any better," said Allaire, "but he is still a very good horse."

Equileo, the other French entry in the eight-horse field, is co-owned by Allaire and Alain Delon, the motion picture star. Equileo will start from the No. 5 post. His line was set at 8-1, but Allaire cut it to 5-1.

When he was asked why, since Equileo has won only one race in nine starts this year, Allaire said, "Oh, he's been chasing Bellino all year."

When the No. 7 post was awarded to Savoie, the defending champion and one of

the two United States entrants, someone said in French, "that's the guillotine for him." An American sitting nearby, agreed. "This could be the finish for Savoie. I hope Mrs. [Helen] Buck retires him before he gets beat."

Savoie, an 8-year-old gelding, has had trouble winning lately. He has finished out of the money in his last three starts and underwent a blood test last Saturday to determine whether he was physically fit. The reports were that he was.

The line for Savoie was set at 5-1, but Allaire made it 7-1.

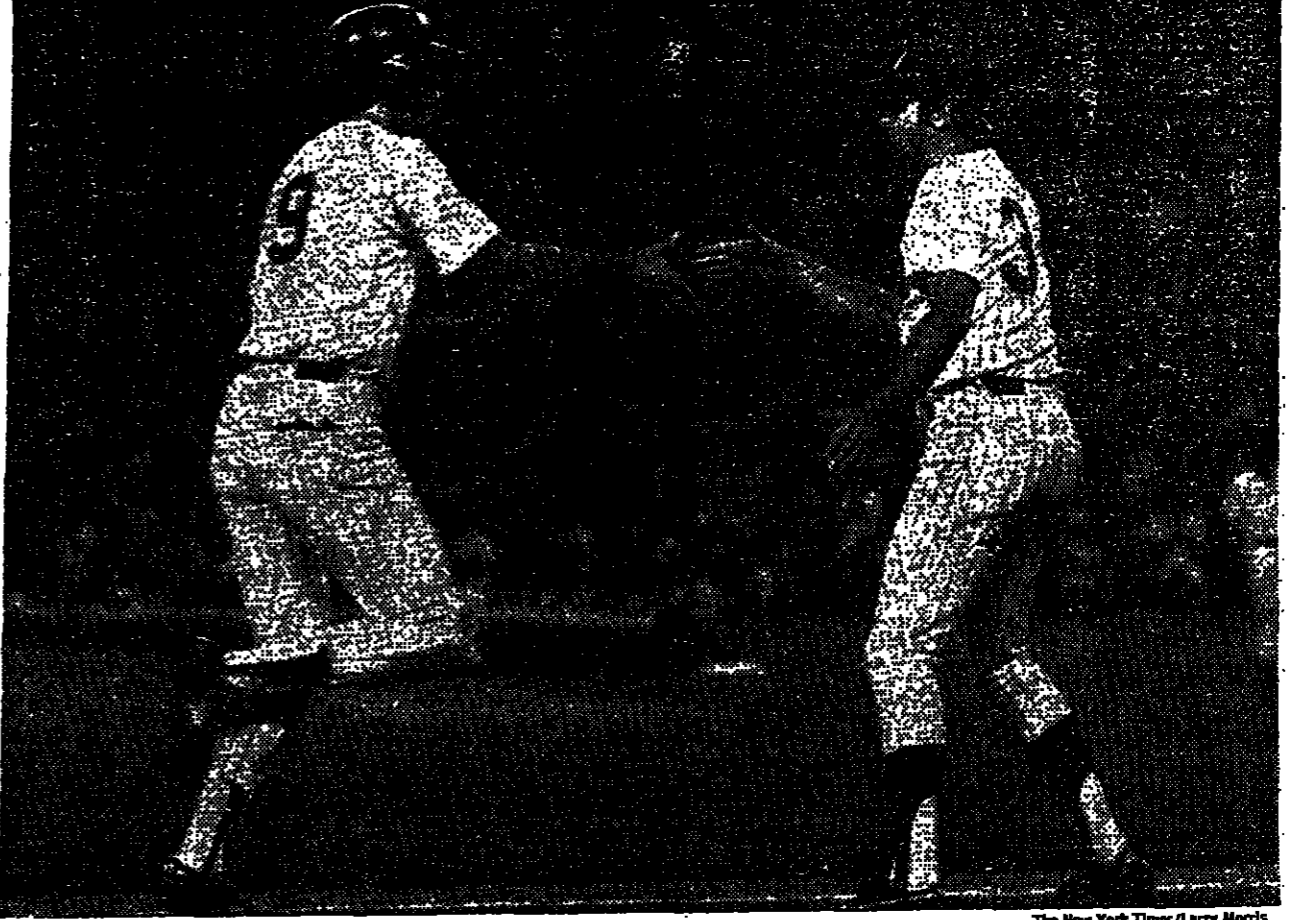
The Italian entries, Patrolo and Delfo drew the sixth and eighth posts.

"Delfo can win it all if he leaves quickly," said Allaire. "He should not be 20-1; maybe 15-1 or less."

Field for \$200,000 International

Post	Name	Country	Probable Odds
1	Duke Iron	Sweden	8-1
2	Bellino II	France	8-5
3	Sneegow Flight	Canada	6-1
4	Meadow Bright	United States	4-1
5	Equileo	France	8-1
6	Patrolo	Italy	10-1
7	Savoie	United States	5-1
8	Delfo	Italy	20-1

The New York Times/July 7, 1976



Graig Nettles being greeted by Dick Howser, third base coach, after hitting a home run in the second inning

Mets Waste Chances, Lose, 1-0, in 10th

By PARTON KEESE
Special to The New York Times

HOUSTON, July 6—Leading the Houston Astros by two National League All-Star pitchers to one, the New York Mets looked for one of them, Jon Matlack, to convert the honor into a victory tonight at the Astrodome.

Matlack, who carried a 10-2 won-lost mark to the mound in the second game of this series and led the league in shutouts with four, was named to an eight-man All-Star game pitching staff, as were Tom Seaver of New York and Ken Forsch of the

Astros. It will be Matlack's third All-Star stint.

The Astros scored an unearned run in the 10th and won, 1-0. The Mets stranded 15 runners.

Opposing Matlack was James Rodney Richard (7-9), who had yet to lose to the Mets in three decisions. Just as last night's winning hurler, Joe Niekro of Houston did, Richard put Mets on base in each of the first five innings and escaped without damage.

The Mets began promisingly when Bruce Boiesclair singled and John Milner doubled with one out in the first inning. When a pitch to Dave Kingman got away from Skip Jutz, the catcher, Boiesclair tried to score and was thrown

out at the plate. Then Kingman struck out.

Milner's hit stretched his consecutive-game batting streak to 12. The Mets' left fielder had a 16-game streak earlier this season.

In the second Felix Millan reached first on a passed-ball strikeout, but was thrown out trying to steal.

A single by Bud Harrelson and Mike Phillips' walk was followed by a double play in the third, while Kingman's double, a drive dropped by Cliff Johnson in left, was wasted in the fourth.

In the fifth, a double play again thwarted the Mets after Richard had walked Milan

and Harrelson, leading off the inning.

In comparison, Matlack had little trouble keeping the Astros under control. His worst moment came in the first when Enos Cabell's lead off pop fly landed near the right-field line for a double. The Astro third baseman could get no farther than Rob Andrews and induced Cesar Cedeno and Bob Watson to ground out.

The Met left-hander had retired 11 men in a row when Watson's bouncer to short got past Harrelson and Phillips for a single. Another two-out single by Roger

Continued on Page 26, Column 1

He Calls Nets N.B.A. Asset

MONTGOMERY

There are the usual "what-ifs" and "what-ifs" about the balance of the Nets' place in the basketball Association.

... to be there, we'll be a definite league," said Boe, the president of the American Basketball Association club and nine principal

gotiate his contract through Irwin Weiler, his agent. Erving still has four years left on the seven-year contract he signed when he joined the Nets. Under it, Erving would get \$250,000 for the coming season, plus as much as \$87,500 in bonuses based on individual performance and how

for the Nets go in the playoffs. He also gets 20,000 a year for 10 years beginning in 1981 as deferred payments.

Boe said he had talked briefly with Weiler, but that nothing had been broached about a renegotiation. "I

Continued on Page 30, Column 1

Red Smith

Let Punishment Fit the Crime

Let us agree at the outset that when a designated hitter assigned to play in the outfield takes an illegal number of warmup throws, it is a deadly sin, a crime against nature, a capital offense, an affront to decency and a violation of the laws of God and man.

Hal McRae of the Kansas City Royals transgressed in this manner in Yankee Stadium Monday, prompting Billy Martin, New York's practically peerless leader, to protest the game. The Royals won, 2-1, and inasmuch as McRae had no plays of any sort in left field, it didn't matter whether his throwing arm was hot, cold or partially decomposed.

Nevertheless, George M. Steinbrenner, 3d, laird of the Yankee manor, was on the phone to the American League office yesterday demanding that Lee MacPhail uphold Martin's protest. Steinbrenner wanted the league president to forfeit the game to New York, or order it replayed, or at least give the Yankees three months out, and although you might think he had his fill of lawyers and courtrooms, he said he was having his attorneys look into the legal aspects.

Like Gilbert and Sullivan's Mikado, Lee MacPhail hopes to achieve in time his object all sublime, i.e., to let the punishment fit the crime, the punishment fit the crime. Unfortunately, however, the rule that knits a player in MacRae's situation to five warmup throws does not prescribe a penalty for evil-doers.

There is no question about McRae's depravity. Steinbrenner can produce 26,001 eyewitnesses to testify that when the outfielder had exchanged five throws with Al Cowens in center field, Lou Di Muro, umpire, told him he had taken his limit and must cease, desist, leave off, belay. Brazenly and feloniously, MacRae took a sixth, seventh and eighth throw, bringing Martin out of the dugout in defense of clean sport and the American national pastime.

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The importance of this safeguard was demonstrated last year. Batting against five pitchers who were fully rested, the Nationals were held to 13 hits and six runs as they ambled to their 12th victory in the last 13 exhibitions. In spite of that evidence, Martin considers it more important for the Yankees to get full service out of Hunter than to have him ready to face Joe Morgan, Johnny Bench and those guys.

Billy says suppose Hunter missed a turn with the Yankees on account of the All-Star Game, and the Yankees finished the season one victory out of first place. "It's wrong, it's ridiculous," he said Monday. "I haven't been told yet who not to use on Sunday, but I don't care about the All-Star Game that much."

He has a point, but not a very good one. In the first place, notice not to use Hunter on Sunday went to the Yankees June 25 and they acknowledged receipt of the order. That gave Martin two and a half weeks to arrange the rotation so Hunter could work against the White Sox Saturday night instead of Sunday. Inasmuch as Hunter had been a member of seven All-Star teams, Billy might have suspected that he would be chosen again.

"Dream Game"

Outside of that, Martin's attitude toward the All-Star Game is sound. It is an exhibition that means nothing. It does not prove one league superior to the other, it doesn't count in the standings, it is a boring interruption of the championship season made especially unappetizing by blatant commercialism.

Winning is important only to the league presidents, and although any manager would prefer to show himself smarter than his adversary, the rules of the exhibition do not permit him to use his personnel to best advantage. Win or lose, he is expected to put as many players on display as possible. Last year, for example, Alvin Dark used 22 American Leaguers and Walter Alston 23 Nationals.

Without genuine competition, baseball is nothing. It is not competition when the rules forbid working a pitcher more than three innings even if he is throwing a no-hitter. It isn't a real ball game at all; it is just what its creator, Arch Ward, called it in the beginning, a "dream game."

Arch was sports editor of The Chicago Tribune and he talked baseball's owners into putting on an exhibition in 1933 in connection with the Chicago Fair, called a Century of Progress, as a circulation promotion stunt for his paper. It was his notion that an opportunity to see players like Babe Ruth, Lou Gehrig, Al Simmons, Joe Cronin, Charley Gehring and Lefty Grove against Frank Frisch, Paul Waner, Bill Terry, Pie Traynor, Gabby Hartnett and Carl Hubbell would be a fan's dream come true. Maybe Arch was right, but not all dreams are good dreams.

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CHAMBEAUX 108

Padres' Jones Stirs Talk of 30-Victory Rarity

By LEONARD KOPPELT
Randy Jones, with 15 victories to his credit in half a season, is the latest pitcher to arouse speculation about one of modern baseball's rarest achievements: 30 victories in one season.

While it is too early to make any serious assessment of the San Diego left-hander's chance to reach that goal, it isn't too soon to measure the magnitude of the task.

In the last 57 years, since the style of baseball changed completely with the introduction of the lively ball in 1920, only four men have succeeded in reaching that figure. The most recent was Denny McLain, who had a 31-6 season for Detroit in 1968. The most recent National League pitcher was Dizzy Dean, who posted a 30-7 record for St. Louis in 1934. The other two were American Leaguers, Lefty Grove (31-4 for Philadelphia in 1931) and Jim Bagby Sr.

(31-12 for Cleveland in 1920). Since Dean, no National Leaguer has won more than 28 (which Dean did in 1935 and Robin Roberts matched for the Phillies in 1952). Since 1952 the high-water mark has been 27, by Don Newcombe (Brooklyn, 1959), Sandy Koufax (Los Angeles, 1966), and Steve Carlton (Philadelphia, 1972). Except for McLain, no American League pitcher has won more than 25 games in the last 30 years, since 1946.

So if Jones does reach 30, or even 29, he will record one of the top pitching achievements of the last half-century.

The pertinent comparison is to Dean, the only 30-game winner the National League has had since Grover Cleveland Alexander won 30 in 1917.

Under today's rules, Dean would not have won 30. He was credited with a victory

(on June 27 against the New York Giants in St. Louis) after being knocked out of the box in the top half of the ninth inning with the score tied.

The Cardinals scored in the home half and won, 6-7, and following the custom of the day, the official scorer exercised his right to give the victory to Dean (who pitched eight and two-thirds innings) instead of the "pitcher of record" (Jim Mooney, who finished the ninth). Today, the scorer does not have that discretion.

But even apart from that incident, Dean's 30-victory season was nothing like what Jones will have if he makes it.

Jones has been working on a regular starting schedule, with either three or four days off. When he brought his won-lost record to 15-3 on July 4, that was his 20th start and his 14th complete

game. He has not relieved, and is not likely to.

Dean had no regularity at all. He started 33 games (and completed 24), but he also relieved in 17 others. Four of his victories, and two of his defeats, came in relief roles. In those days, "saves" were not part of the official record, but he would have had seven. He worked 312 innings, pitched seven shut-outs, and in an era of much higher levels of batting and scoring, compiled an earned run average of 2.65.

Jones has pitched 165 in-

nings so far, so he's on just about the same work schedule that Dean was. Last year Jones pitched 285 innings while having a 20-12 season with a 2.24 earned-run average for a team that lost 20 games more than it won. His current earned-run average is 2.51.

Jones reached his 15th victory in his team's 79th game, but the calendar is more relevant to a starting pitcher. His first 20 starts came over a span of 88 days, and the 1976 schedule had 91 days to go after July 4.

Locality	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
July 1	4:32	10:12	4:32	10:12	4:32	10:12
July 2	4:32	10:12	4:32	10:12	4:32	10:12
July 3	4:32	10:12	4:32	10:12	4:32	10:12
July 4	4:32	10:12	4:32	10:12	4:32	10:12
July 5	4:32	10:12	4:32	10:12	4:32	10:12
July 6	4:32	10:12	4:32	10:12	4:32	10:12
July 7	4:32	10:12	4:32	10:12	4:32	10:12
July 8	4:32	10:12	4:32	10:12	4:32	10:12
July 9	4:32	10:12	4:32	10:12	4:32	10:12
July 10	4:32	10:12	4:32	10:12	4:32	10:12
July 11	4:32	10:12	4:32	10:12	4:32	10:12
July 12	4:32	10:12	4:32	10:12	4:32	10:12
July 13	4:32	10:12	4:32	10:12	4:32	10:12
July 14	4:32	10:12	4:32	10:12	4:32	10:12
July 15	4:32	10:12	4:32	10:12	4:32	10:12
July 16	4:32	10:12	4:32	10:12	4:32	10:12
July 17	4:32	10:12	4:32	10:12	4:32	10:12
July 18	4:32	10:12	4:32	10:12	4:32	10:12
July 19	4:32	10:12	4:32	10:12	4:32	10:12
July 20	4:32	10:12	4:32	10:12	4:32	10:12



Strahov, a Soviet diver, dancing with Fernande Dextras, an Olympic Village dancer, during a dance for the Olympic athletes in Montreal yesterday.

More Yachts to Compete in Taiwan Set Despite Ban

By WILLIAM N. WALLACE
long was Jean Claude Parisis aboard Petrouchka, a 47-foot French sloop.

The race, for which there are no prizes or official emoluments other than trophies, does not require its entrants to give any positions along the way. There are safety rules, of course, and one requirement is a survival radio beacon that will send out a distress signal for 150 miles.

A number of the yachts had powerful radio equipment that could reach either side of the Atlantic and some skippers did choose to give occasional positions. But not Tabary, the most famous and accomplished single-hander of all who prefers to sail alone and to tell no one where he sails.

The storm had winds of gale force up to 50 knots and it knocked a lot of yachts out of the race. It is entirely possible that other skippers have lost their lives without the sponsors knowing until a final accounting is made at the end of the month.

That is why the race has its critics in yachting circles, critics who claim the event is foolishly reckless. The designers point out that each competitor had to prove his or her worth (there were five women entrants) by completing a 500-mile qualifying run in advance.

Risk Is Part of Appeal
Furthermore, the risk and the danger are part of the appeal to the contestants. Colonel Blomie Hasler, a World War II commando hero who helped to found the race with Sir Francis Chichester in 1960, believed in the philosophy of man against the sea. He even displayed radios of any kind for the sailors.

Apart from danger, there appears to be a lot of ennui out in the Atlantic now. Weather reports indicate there is virtually no wind at sea, nor has there been for several days in an area running north from Bermuda to Newfoundland and west to the American coast.

Of the latest finishers Pawna was a 30-foot sloop from Niameurport, Belgium, skippered by Yves Anrys; Nova, a 33-foot French trimaran skippered by Eugene Riguidel, and Acker France, a French sloop skippered by Gilles Vaton.

ITT Oceanic, the big 123-footer skippered by Yvan Fouquier of France, also finished the course yesterday but had withdrawn from the race. Epoufette had quit at St. John's, Newfoundland, last week for ship repairs and medical aid.

World Team Tennis
MONDAY NIGHT'S MATCHES
Cleveland 25, Phoenix 22
Hawaii 28, Los Angeles 24
San Francisco 25, New York 23
Seattle 24, St. Louis 21
Boston 23, Chicago 20
Philadelphia 22, Washington 19
Dallas 21, Denver 18
San Diego 20, Kansas City 17
Houston 19, San Jose 16
Portland 15, Oakland 12
New York 11, Los Angeles 8
San Francisco 7, Houston 4
Seattle 3, Philadelphia 0
Boston 2, Chicago 1
Philadelphia 1, Washington 0
Dallas 0, Denver 0
San Diego 0, Kansas City 0
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San Francisco 0, Houston 0
Seattle 0, Philadelphia 0
Boston

Experts Agree on Bellino II

Continued From Page 25

them half interests in my horse. One of the Frenchmen added, "Allaire owns half of everything in France."

Track Tightens Belt

LINCOLN, R. I., July 6 (AP)—Officials at Lincoln Downs are dropping perfecta and trifecta betting and cutting purses from a daily average of \$26,000 to \$19,000 in an effort to keep thoroughbred racing going.

Lewis Rinebolt, the track auditor, said that elimination of multiple forms of betting will save the track more than \$1,000 daily in salaries paid to union mutual gamblers. "As a rough guess, the eliminating of perfecta and trifecta wagering probably will result in 30 clerks being laid off," Rinebolt said. "In addition, we also will save in the area of bonus payments to the clerks."

There were a lot of reasons why the board of directors voted to take this action," Rinebolt said. "In the first place, our per capita betting average is lagging and we feel the multiple forms of betting haven't helped. Then, too, many of the horsemen were not in favor of all the gimmick races."

Boe Calls Nets Assets To N.B.A.

Continued From Page 25

think he may have mentioned he wanted to sit down and talk." Boe said. "This agent isn't bashful about asking for more money, I'll tell you that."

Boe said his team was in the market for players, but that any decision would await the outcome of the dispersal draft of unattached A.B.A. players later this month. "There are 10 or 12 players in the draft who'd be willing to pay the price for," he said. The Nets pick 19th among the 22 teams in the combined league.

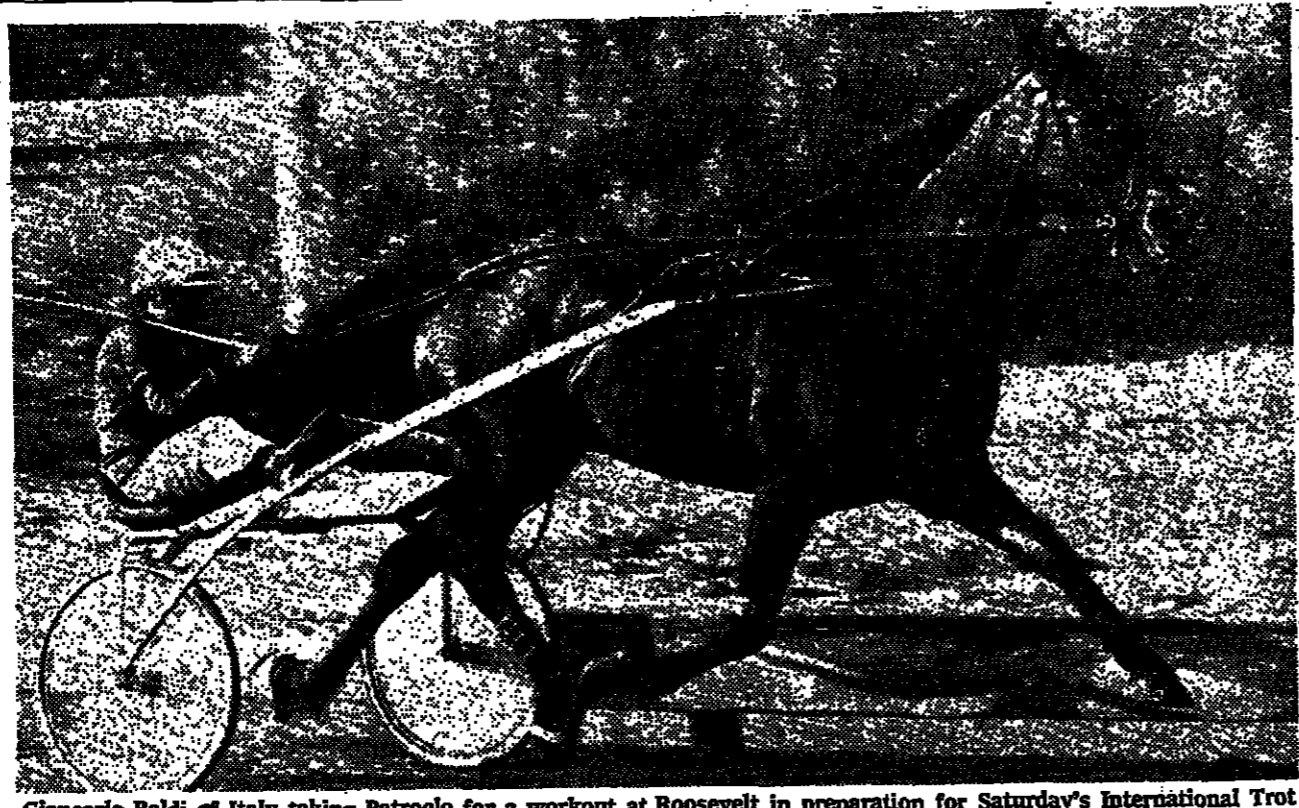
Boe said free agents, unsigned draft choices and the like would be invited to the Nets training camp beginning Sept. 23. "We might bring in 50 guys up there," he said. The club president said it would take "a number of years, many years" to recover the investment necessary to join the N.B.A. "Denver thinks they can do it in two or three years," he said. "I think four or five years might be more realistic for us."

Finger Lakes Results

Table with columns for race number, horse name, jockey, and odds. Includes races 1 through 10.

No. Amer. Soccer League

Table showing soccer league standings for various teams like Toronto, Chicago, Boston, etc.



Giancarlo Baldi of Italy taking Patrolo for a workout at Roosevelt in preparation for Saturday's International Trot

Ailing Pele Will Miss Game Against Metros Tonight

By ALEX YANNIS

Pelé didn't go with the New York Cosmos to Toronto yesterday and will not play against the Metros tonight. The Brazilian remained in New York for treatment and rest of the groin pull he suffered against the St. Louis Stars last Friday night at Yankee Stadium.

"If tomorrow's was a championship game," Clive Toye, the president of the Cosmos, said yesterday, "Pelé would play, but there are still a lot of games left in the league and we need him." Toye added that Pelé would probably play against the Atoms in Philadelphia on Saturday night.

Today's Entries at Aqueduct

Table listing horse races at Aqueduct with columns for race number, horse name, jockey, and odds.

Tonight's Roosevelt Entries

Table listing horse races at Roosevelt with columns for race number, horse name, jockey, and odds.

Roosevelt Raceway Results

Table showing race results at Roosevelt Raceway for various races.

Pro Transactions

BASEBALL: CALIFORNIA (AL)—Sold Andy Hassler, left-handed pitcher to Kansas City. Received John Ventresca, right-handed relief pitcher from Salt Lake City of the Pacific Coast League.

FOOTBALL

DETROIT (NFL)—Signed James Hunter, defensive end, from the Chicago Bears. NEW ENGLAND (AFL)—Signed Pete Brock, center, from the Oakland Raiders. Signed Dave Beaudoin, safety, from the Oakland Raiders.

HOCKEY

ST. LOUIS (NHL)—Signed Bernie Federov, center, from the New York Rangers. Signed Brian Sutter, defenseman, from the New York Rangers.

SOCCER

MINNESOTA (NASL)—Purchased contract rights to Ake Coler, forward, from Boston.

Baseball Transactions

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Bridge: Surprise Proves Pleasant When Failure is Averted

By ALAN TRUSCOTT

Life at the bridge table is full of little surprises, and some of them are highly agreeable. A case in point is the diagramed deal from the Bicentennial match in Springfield, Mass., last week.

The British declarer was convinced that he was about to fall by one trick in his doubled game contract, but suddenly found to his considerable astonishment that he had made an overtrick.

There are two schools of thought about the right procedure with the West hand when South opens one heart. Most players make a take-out double planning to bid spades later. But many experts bid one spade intending to take further action, and West belonged to this school of thought.

South might well have made a move toward game when his partner raised hearts, but he expected West to bid again. If West had passed, it would suggest that North held values in spades that would be wasted in a heart contract.

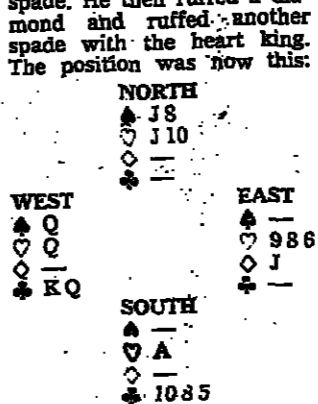
North bids Three Hearts. West duly reopened with a take-out double, indicating extra values and a willingness to play in the minor suits as well as spades. North pushed with three hearts and encouraged his partner to bid a game after East ventured four diamonds.

When four hearts came round to him, East decided that he might as well double. The opponents had reached their game rather hesitantly, and the bidding suggested

that the defenders would have more than half the high cards in the deck. West led the spade ace, no doubt expecting to find his partner in a position to ruff the next spade lead. But Sputh ruffed and led a diamond to establish a discard for dummy's club loser. West took the diamond ace and played another spade for declarer to ruff.

South ruffed and played the diamond king, discarding a club from dummy. His aim was to score as many trump tricks as possible, so he considered ruffing a diamond and playing another spade for a ruff.

The danger of this was that East would be able to discard a club and put himself in a position to overruff the dummy later. So South cashed the club ace, ruffed on a spade, and ruffed another spade. He then ruffed a diamond and ruffed another spade with the heart king. The position was now this:



The British declarer, the oldest member of a team of expatriates, now fervently wished that he had

WEST: ♠ AQ10, ♥ A105, ♦ KQ82

EAST: ♠ 98765, ♥ KJ43, ♦ 76543, ♣ 2

been able to have the trump to ruff an overtrick. East held the trump, but he would on a spade been able to ruffing hopes, doubt overtrick 100 that turned it



Large advertisement for County Federal Savings and Loan. Features a large question mark graphic and text: 'Why wait up to 90 days to earn 5 1/4% interest? In 90 days, County Federal can pay you 5 3/4%!'. Includes details about 90-day certificates and interest rates.

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Handwritten Arabic text: 'صلى الله عليه وسلم'

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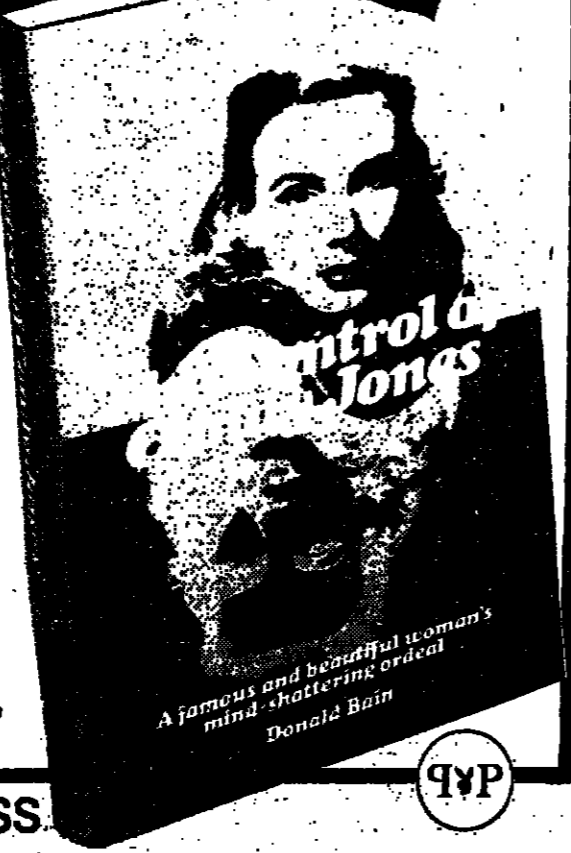
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Will be a major motion picture in Century-Fox Main Branch of the Playboy Book Club bookstores



RAYBOY PRESS

Books of The Times

City Man, Wilderness Man

By RICHARD R. LINGEMAN

RED WOLVES & BLACK BEARS. By Edward Hoagland. 273 pages, New York: Random House \$8.95.

It takes a lot of gall to be an optimist these days. Of course there are always the professional cheerers-uppers, vending bottled sunshine, as well as the various official optimisms aboard. But most of us have heard it all before too many times and so we hoard in secret our private stocks of life-sustaining provisions.

With its connotations of Chamber of Commerce boosterism, optimism is perhaps a bad word to apply to Edward Hoagland; make it skeptical optimism or, better, yes-sayer, life-affirmer. "Life is good," he writes in the first of the 19 essays collected in "Red Wolves & Black Bears," citing the joy of animals. Evolution, he says, "has been a matter of days well-lived, chameleon strength, energy, zappy sex, sunshine stored up, inventiveness, competitiveness, and the whole fun of busy brain cells." This is not fatuousness speaking, for in the course of his rambles in town and country, he records vividly the innocent savagery of animal to animal, the indifferent cruelty of man to endangered species such as the Texas red wolves of the title and man's inhumanity to his own kind. Visits to some preserved ante-bellum mansions in the South, set him wondering why, among all the lovingly preserved bibelots, the preservers did not include a whip, and that moves him into an account of the routine cruelty of slavery. A naturalist of the human species, he concludes with an observation of a contemporary petty tyrant working his arbitrary will on his black employees and has a sense of the master side of the slave relationship; the sight of an old black man hitchhiking and employing abject Uncle Tom behavior by the side of the road suggests the legacy of Oppression.

Mind Rambles Far Afield

Mr. Hoagland's essayistic mind rambles with the effortless and seemingly unplanned grace of a retriever working a field for quail. In his nature essays he brings back a heavy bag of facts; like Thoreau, he has an abiding respect for the fact. This reflects a natural scientific curiosity and also a reveling in the uniqueness of the different species. This joy spills over into his contemplation of the human animal: "there is no accounting for individuality," he exults. Circus people, like the 70-year-old "low-water man" who dives from a 40-foot ladder into a 12-inch pool of water enchant him, as does the behavior of a rabbit setting "scenting puzzles for the terrier behind him," or the wolf gaily squirting a urinary Kilroy was here on his territory.

In his longer essays on bears and red wolves, he gets close to the obsessed breed of amateur scientists who study them. Men like Lynn Rogers, who plants radios on bears and records their forays. Mr. Rogers loves his work and Mr. Hoagland senses that he is living a boyhood dream—one he

had, too, that made him climb cliffs in search of caves where there might be animals—"to track and sneak close to, capture and fondle a noisy, goofy, gassy, hairy, dirty, monstrous, hot, stout, incontrovertible bear."

Yet while seeking the incontrovertible bear, the quiddities of animal behavior, his mind, at another level, is triggered to soar into visions. Watching turkey buzzards, at the moment the sun breaks through after a night of rain, he sees the great, ungainly birds spread their wings all at once, not to fly but simply to dry them. A disorderly, yet interrelated tumult of associations follows. He is reminded of a totem pole crowned by a raven—a scavenger like the buzzards—its wings outstretched, representing the Creator to the Indians. He thinks of the Indian carver of the totem pole and of how the sight of those buzzards embracing the horizon would have provided him with "a whole life's ozone.... Fifteen images of the Creator in a rising sun would have propelled a great chief into his manhood after walking naked for a month; except we have no divine signs now."

A Love for Natural Things

The anticlimax of the last sentence brings us down to earth—our own ravaged, polluted earth of Texas housing tracts without trees that have "forest" in the pizazy sobriquets real estate speculators have given them. Mr. Hoagland, it hardly needs to be said, is a conservationist with a love for natural things. With the current vogue for ecology, he says that editors call him up and offer him a good wage to hop into his car and drive and report on some beleaguered vestigial wilderness. And he usually takes them up on it, though in his writing he avoids heavy-handed propaganda or faux-naif manderings. He is skeptical of wolf experts who present the wolf as a wronged innocent who performs euthanasia on aging caribou. On the contrary, their raids on the pioneers' small herds of cows signaled a life-and-death struggle fought with guns, traps and snares.

Like Thoreau, who went home to Concord on weekends, Mr. Hoagland lives in the city (New York City) and in his last essay he is sitting on a pier along the Hudson, thinking of the death of cities and of the porcupine he necessarily shot. The latter memory he finds augmentive: man and animal moving in primal patterns—the permanence in things. In wilderness is that basal permanence, he decides, "an infinity of particulars which are changing only very slowly, without special reference to man." The rich, surprising variety in all things—their otherness—is what truly matters. "We forget," he writes, "what miracles we are." When Mr. Hoagland is driving in his car to another wilderness assignment, he sometimes finds himself singing at the top of his lungs. "God is good! God is great!" Readers of this book may find themselves, to their surprise, wanting to sing along.

Four Paper Mills Struck
BOISE, Idaho, July 6 (UPI)—Four Boise Cascade Corporation pulp and paper mills on the West Coast have been struck by the Association of Western Pulp and Paper Workers, company officials said today. They said that the mills, struck Friday, were at Wallula and Vancouver, Wash., and St. Helens and Salem, Ore.



PREVIOUS PUZZLE
1. BEE
2. OSAI
3. DULT
4. MAPA
5. AIRL
6. ITIEM
7. NEW
8. SLIDE
9. GIN
10. WPER
11. RIN
12. WAXI
13. RIGS
14. GORE
15. TIG
16. EQU
17. STIL
18. LION
19. KIM
20. NYON
21. NE
22. ABER
23. PIT
24. DSH
25. ERS
26. IIA
27. HUL
28. ION
29. ION
30. ION
31. ENT
32. KNE
33. W
34. N

WORD PUZZLE
Edited by WILL WENG

UP
1. of Africa
2. Kind of cane
3. Soak flax
4. Legal attachment
5. Napoleon slept here
6. Goddess of the hunt
7. "N'est-ce-?"
8. Spouses
9. Egghead's thing
10. "— on it!"
11. Immigrant
12. Shorty
13. Price
14. Card game
15. British princess

DOWN
1. Amaz
2. Ending word
3. Confuses
4. "Ave — val"
5. Kimono adjunct
6. Ancient Persian
7. Astronaut
8. Short flights
9. Shoemaker's tool
10. Pelvic bones
11. Event in Jesus' life

12. Against
13. Richard et al
14. — and
15. Thummin
16. Eastern college
17. Papal church in Rome
18. Fondness intensifier
19. Gynped
20. Poet W.H.
21. Part of R.F.D.
22. Miss Massey
23. Sawbones
24. Egg-shaped
25. Range
26. Bejaan's father
27. Wine
28. Sunday brunch, e.g.
29. Soprano Gluck
30. Clumsy
31. Raft wood
32. Record
33. Math preposition
34. Soccer star
35. LSD, e.g.
36. Silver, Abbr.
37. Harrow's rival
38. Burns word
39. Circuit
40. Numero

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—Chicago Tribune Book World

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—Richmond (Va.) News-Leader

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32. Record
33. Math preposition
34. Soccer star
35. LSD, e.g.
36. Silver, Abbr.
37. Harrow's rival
38. Burns word
39. Circuit
40. Numero

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Multinational Code

The free flow across borders of capital investment along with international trade in the three decades after World War II helped spark the most phenomenal growth that the world economy has ever recorded.

The developing countries, breaking away from colonial rule, have often eyed foreign capital suspiciously. But within the developed world, where 80 percent of the capital movement has occurred, the general presumption has been that incomes are increased all around by letting investment flow where returns are greatest.

This thesis now is coming under increasing challenge. Bribery and corruption across borders involving some of the world's best known multinational companies have begun to erode confidence in an open investment climate. Earlier, pressure for investment controls had been stimulated by fears, now shown to be exaggerated, of massive direct investment by the new oil-rich countries.

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Growing concerns about environmental safety, health and social policy have also led to closer scrutiny of the behavior of multinational enterprises. Incoming American investment, once welcomed as the conveyor belt for high technology and rapid growth, is now sometimes seen as unwelcome competition, particularly during a recession. Foreign dominance of key industries, difficult to integrate into national plans, is increasingly feared. Conversely, trade unionists in the United States and Western Europe have begun to look upon the outflow of capital as the export of jobs.

The net effect has been growing support for the concept that governments should selectively encourage or restrict some kinds of outgoing investment and other kinds of incoming investment. There has been no structure of international rules and agreements for investment of the kind that for 30 years has safeguarded trade from a return to protectionism and "beggar-my-neighbor" policies. No GATT for investment has existed because, until recently, the general commitment to free flow of capital has made it unnecessary.

An attempt to create such a structure—comprising reciprocal codes of behavior for companies and governments in an open system of capital flows—is now being undertaken by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development after an 18-month negotiation.

A compact agreed on recently by the foreign and financial ministers of some two dozen industrial countries lays down reasonable standards of business practice for companies voluntarily to follow. Governments, in return, have committed themselves to non-discriminatory treatment of foreign-controlled enterprises and the use of international mechanisms to settle disputes.

The new system will not restore confidence overnight in the probity of the multinational giants nor easily revive the belief that their search for profit automatically advances the general welfare. But the reaffirmation by the industrial countries of their commitment to a liberal investment regime should reverse the recent double trend toward investment restrictions and a drying up of capital flows, a trend that has been threatening to undermine a vital element in world economic growth.

Olympian Politics

Politics and the Olympic games have been all too frequently intertwined for many years, and each time the cause of sports has suffered. This is true whether one recalls Hitler's shameful attitude toward black athletes when the Olympic Games were played in Nazi Germany in the mid-1930's or, more recently, the disgraceful decision of the International Olympic Committee—acting under Soviet pressure—early this year to ban Radio Free Europe reporters from the winter Olympics.

Now, however, it is the committee that is defending the principle of maximum freedom for all athletes to compete and, surprisingly, Canada that is taking an uncharacteristically illiberal position. When the 1976 summer games were awarded to Montreal, according to the International Olympic Committee, the Canadian Government agreed to receive and give full and equal freedom to all teams from all countries whose Olympic committees are recognized by the I.O.C.

But now Canada—obviously acting under heavy pressure from Peking—has moved to block the participation of athletes from Taiwan so long as they call themselves representatives of the Republic of China. Essentially the Canadians are demanding that the Taiwanese team compete as Taiwanese and that their present political affiliation be—if not denied—ignored.

The Olympics would be turned into a shambles if the principle of political discrimination were to be legitimized. Just in the last few days, some African countries have demanded that New Zealand be barred from the Olympics because a New Zealand rugby team recently toured South Africa. In the present dispute, the athletes from Taiwan have the support of a large part of the sports world not out of political sympathy but because everyone concerned fully realizes the stifling effect politicization of the Olympics would have.

Prime Minister Trudeau would be well advised to reconsider his apparent willingness to cave in to Peking's demand that the Olympics be subservient to international politics.

When Rights Collide

The omnipresence of television cameras in American life has led to a new set of legal problems in the area of access and trespass that could hardly have been foreseen in the centuries-old evolution of the common law. Aggressive producers and cameramen at times view their activities as above any other constitutional rights, such as the right to privacy, in the pursuit of their pictures.

The most recent example to reach the courts involves a television station and a New York restaurant, which had earlier been cited for unsanitary conditions by the Board of Health. After the violation had been corrected, a TV crew entered the restaurant at lunchtime in July, 1972, and filmed the patrons over the proprietor's objec-

tions. The footage was subsequently shown on television. A jury verdict in the New York State Supreme Court awarded the restaurant \$250,000 in punitive damages against the TV network. Apart from factual matters involving such questions as whether or not the TV crew left when requested—after it had already filmed indoors without permission—the case pits the right of reportage against the right of privacy. The judge in the case ruled that "the right to publish [broadcast] does not include the right to enter upon or trespass upon the property. . . ." The jury's verdict is being appealed.

Access and trespass in the hot pursuit of news may on occasion inevitably violate the right of privacy. However, it is the cumulative effect of these incursions that has troubled many persons, including those involved in seeking and reporting the news.

In the tradition of justice and the balance of interests, each case must be considered on its own merits. New technologies and greater awareness of both public and individual rights will inevitably lead to increasing challenges in the courts. But changed conditions of news-gathering also place an added burden on the media to balance their responsibility to inform with a heightened respect for privacy.

Tarnished Councilman

The city's Corporation Counsel has ruled that Matthew J. Troy Jr.'s admission of guilt to one of three charges involving false income tax returns does not automatically bar him from retaining his City Council seat.

That judgment may be technically correct. But a decent respect for his constituents, for the Council and for the already sadly tarnished image of New York politics should impel the compromised councilman to step down voluntarily rather than await the verdict of the voters next year.

At the very least, the former Queens Democratic leader should immediately relinquish his powerful position as chairman of the Council's Finance Committee. New York has enough troubles without being subjected to new questions about the integrity of any official who has a hand—however indirectly—in guiding its fiscal affairs.

Spendthrift Landlord

When a city is forced by financial pressure to dismiss tens of thousands of employees, it ought to be considered a matter of humane as much as of economic policy to eliminate every budgetary dollar that is wastefully spent. A report by Manhattan Councilman-at-large Robert F. Wagner Jr. suggests that unconscionable amounts—over \$150 million annually—are spent for unnecessarily leased office space.

Unless drastic changes, including renegotiation of existing leases, are instituted, the current commitments will cost the city more than \$1 billion in rent payments over the next 20 years. That estimate does not include the considerable cost to the city for heat, lighting, custodial care and real estate taxes.

This is not to suggest that the city can get along without rented space. Some leased facilities obviously constitute a prudent use of city funds. But the Wagner report provides ample evidence that prudence has not guided the city's leasing practices. The study makes these telling points:

- Although the number of city employees has declined by 45,000 during the past year, there has been no appreciable decline in the amount of leased space, while many city-owned facilities are underutilized.

- Nobody in the city administration could provide a list of all leases signed by the city, or provide an exact figure of the amount paid annually for such purposes.

- Many leases are held by major political contributors to the present administration—a potential for corruption which has been eliminated by means of specific legislation in many other cities as well as within the Federal Government.

While \$6.50 per square foot has been considered as reasonable by the Commissioner of Real Estate, the city pays in excess of \$14 for some of its rented space. One facility on Mott Street, bought by its present owners for \$25,000 in 1971, was leased by the city for use as a day-care center in 1973 at an annual cost of \$98,560. One year later, the city agreed to increase its rental payment to \$147,840 per annum. At that rate, the Wagner report points out, the city pays the landlord in a single year six times the amount he paid for the building.

Even if such horror stories may be exceptional, there is no doubt that extensive long-range reforms recommended by Mr. Wagner are needed. They should be preceded by a complete inventory and utilization study by a responsible outside group. This city cannot afford to continue its old ways as a spendthrift landlord.

The Small Apple

Scarcely an observer, commentator or participant has not remarked the congeniality of New York's Bicentennial celebration. Wherever one went in the city over the July Fourth weekend, the people—the crowds—were friendly, patient, good-spirited, mutually helpful.

From the extraordinarily well-regulated and innovative nighttime parade up the Avenue of the Americas to the vast sea of humanity that swept down to the shore of Battery Park for Op Sail and fireworks, there seemed not a time when push came to shove. Was it the occasion itself that put people on their best behavior; or was it the enormous number of visitors by land and by sea that diluted native passions?

Whatever it was, the big city worked like a small town. More to the point, the people worked—and even mass transit had its day, perhaps its finest hour. In the exhilaration of the holiday, New Yorkers were able to turn for a moment from civic tribulation to Bicentennial celebration; and it was a pleasant experience.

Letters to the Editor

C.I.A.: Fidel Castro's Helpers

To the Editor:

One of the favorite arguments of the Latin-American left is that the development of the Southern Hemisphere is impossible because of the stifling incubus of North American power.

An Ecuadorean politician once observed, quite confidentially, that the gringos controlled everything in his country, even the traffic lights. In "One Hundred Years of Solitude," the most widely read novel in Latin America, Gabriel Garcia Marquez alleges that the Americans control the weather. What audacity! What a tragedy this "cretinismo" and paranoia which afflict Latin America's underdeveloped intellectuals!

But wait: C.I.A. to the rescue. This weekend, as President Ford was lecturing Fidel Castro against political interventionism, a former Defense Department researcher revealed that the United States has been waging a secret weather war against Cuba, trying to topple the Castro regime by artificially stimulating a drought in order to wreck the island's agricultural economy.

Fortunately, this weather war, like so many of the agency's brilliant and well-publicized ploys against Cuba, was apparently a complete failure. Indeed, one wonders whether the agency and the supporters of clandestine operations in the White House and the Congress have managed to achieve precisely the obverse of that intended. By creating a constant aura of threats to Cuba's security, the U.S. has provided Castro with the environment necessary for the rationalization of his police state. The agency may well be the best friend Castro ever had.

One suspects that the greatest impact of the agency's dirty tricks has been felt, not abroad, but rather within the United States. Each new revelation of the agency's derring-do is a new stroke in a portrait of an America without honor, a country capable of the shabbiest kind of behavior. The partisans of realpolitik have run amuck. They are force-feeding a new and isolationist generation of young Americans, a generation steeped in cynicism and disillusionment about our activities overseas.

Of course, there are some sentinels of liberty who have warned against policies which cause the sapping of the national spirit. Henry Kissinger is one of them. But then, was he not also director of the National Security Council when the weather war was launched against Cuba?

ALFRED L. PADULA JR.
Asst. Prof., Dept. of History
University of Maine
Portland, Me., June 29, 1976

Raindrops in the Park

To the Editor:

Joe Papp, Bernie Gersten and their associates at the Shakespeare Festival laid before us a sumptuous evening when "Henry V" opened in the park last Monday night; as always, a fresh and imaginative stage set; as always, luscious costumes and charming music; as always, some very fine acting, and the glorious words. On top of that we had been treated to a delightful picnic supper before the play.

It was therefore all the more disappointing that so many members of the audience, when a few tentative drops of rain began to fall, scuttled out of their seats, with much noisy bumping and shuffling. That they did so in the very middle of the St. Crispin's speech

From this day to the ending
Of the world
But we in it shall be
remembered—
We few, we happy few, we band
of brothers . . .

seemed especially ungracious. It always rains on opening night of Shakespeare in the Park. It then always stops, in time for the radiant finale. The cast was most generously willing to play on. One expected that the audience—New Yorkers who usually see things through—would have offered encouragement and shown appreciation by staying put.

JOAN K. DAVIDSON
Chairman
N.Y. State Council on the Arts
New York, June 29, 1976

Wasted Waste

To the Editor:

One must be thankful for a few facts from David Bird in his June 24 news analysis of the sludge-slinging chaos of front page news recently.

But with sludge a source of excellent organic fertilizer, and fertilizer in scarce supply so prices can keep going up, what are we doing paying to barge five million cubic yards of sludge a year out to sea in order to pollute it, and then keep a bunch of bureaucrats busy monitoring the pollution and filing reports that are ignored by public officials serving private and labor union interests and sundry favor brokers?

RICHARD DEFENDONT
New York, June 25, 1976

New Life for Old Hospitals

To the Editor:

While the city hospitals that are to be closed have outmoded physical plants, minor refurbishing could convert these hospitals to nursing homes. City agencies could oversee the social and medical care of patients and protect them from the occasional unscrupulous nursing-home owners. Health workers, scheduled to be fired, would continue to be employed in the same institutions. The city would be able to receive the generous Federal and state funds now allocated to proprietary nursing homes.

Finally, since these buildings have cafeterias, medical equipment and social facilities, they could also be used as day-care centers for senior citizens in the community.

DAVID M. KAUFMAN, M.D.
Bronx, June 30, 1976

Unbiased Stegosaurus

To the Editor:

I am a seven-year-old girl and I read the section in your June 24 newspaper about stegosaurus. I didn't really like the part that said: ". . . a species of dinosaur familiar to most small boys," because I think that many girls know about stegosaurus and many other dinosaurs (including me).

REBECCA ZORACH
Scipio Center, N.Y., June 28, 1976

Sex Education and the Legislature

To the Editor:

On June 27, The Times reported that the Assembly had passed a bill to allow parents to keep their children out of sex education classes. How irrational and cynical of our State Legislature to add insult to injury after recently passing a bill requiring parental consent for abortion.

That bill, which fortunately the Governor vetoed, would have risked the health of the teen-ager who might delay seeking medical help because of first having to obtain parental consent. The Legislature would now increase the number of teen-agers needing abortions by allowing parents to deny young people information about methods of contraception.

Pregnancy among teen-agers in New York State is a health problem of epidemic proportions. In 1974, 64,000 in this state became pregnant; half of them had abortions. The pregnancy rate of sub-teen-agers and teen-agers increased by 25.5 per cent between 1971 and 1974. This statistic is compelling by itself but even more so in relation to the declining pregnancy rate in the state for every other age group twenty and over. One would hope our state legislators would pass legislation to make sex information

Flawed Prescription For World Economy

To the Editor:

Go-slow in economic avoid inflation is a far kind of major policy of world needed from the summit meeting of the industrialized democracies.

If prevention of harm is to be given the high priority it deserves, the most prescription is (1) the use of resources in

addressing national need fically reducing unemploy (2) a coherent anti-infla that includes a convinci the industrialized countrie the removal of all trade l

Despite the highly to trade expectations from t of 1974 and particularly i rent round of trade negot is no such free-trade anti-inflationary, free-tr the nation's producers kn to crank into their decis

Today's shaky worl urgently needs much m slow prescriptions for f expanding production, c ployment and respond ument needs of the po Harmful inflation can b the process.

DAVID President, on an Open Wc Washington, J

Of Ford and Busin

To the Editor:

Your June 24 editorial "Equality" is remarkably u ident Ford and to the Am It is sophistry to deny, as "the principle of racial e delibely written into our (the 13th, 14th and 15th and Supreme Court intery as much a part of our Cc the original document. genuousness to deny it is "our hearts"; overwhelmi of the American people inequality and have sur which ban it in employi tion, housing, public acc government action.

And it is wrong to say Congress which enact which the courts are enf gress has enacted no la involuntary transportation of race to overcome seg indeed has passed laws p ing busing, the President t any action against racial d the American people act against racial equali ing such legislation. Na Cambridge, Mass., J

DAVID M. KAUFMAN, M.D.
Bronx, June 30, 1976

The Democrats' Or

To the Editor:

To paraphrase a line o political commentators: tant than what the Dem form says is what it d Concerning southern Afr ample, the Democrats pled equivocal and concrete s u jority rule," period.

I have to go with the j Ford Administration, w down just as unequivocall ity rights, independence, nation and peaceful chan for majority rule. ALB Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Supreme Court 'Fal

To the Editor:

Appropos the Supreme (sion permitting states to p for nonsectarian purpos affiliated colleges and uni Once more the majo split) of the Court is g fallacy of abstraction. W and universities don't ha on nonsectarian purpos available to spend on re poses; hence, the wall bet and state, guaranteed b Amendment, is bulldozed

When will the Court p expenditures in the counte religious purpose of chu institutions? ROY Associate Editor, T Yellow Springs, Ohio, J

Forgotten Soviet Hi

To the Editor:

Your report on Soviet dren's not knowing that th War of Independence w revolutionary war indicates students ought to turn to of for a more accurate pictur a particularly appropriate start would be Lenin's de the event as "one of those liberating, really revolution which there have been so (V. I. Lenin, "Complete Works," Russian edition, vol

RICHARD Assoc. Prof., Politi Fordham Bronx, Ju

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سكرا من الامل

to the Editor

Carter and His Partner

James Reston

INGTON, July 6 — Almost in this town is now trying out what makes Jimmy Carter and they are watching a Vice-Presidential partner answer. Maybe his choice of mate, they think, will tell about his character than lectures of the past year.

aid all the traditional things: choose the Vice-Presidential best qualified to be President accident of life, he falters. Mr. Carter adds, he would Vice President to play a "in the field of domestic affairs."

se, we have heard all this Franklin Roosevelt promised as first Vice President, John F. Kennedy, and then dumped him. He gave Vice Presidential place power, and when Walter F. Mondale took it finally tossed him to the

Truman under Roosevelt; Nixon under Eisenhower; Johnson under Kennedy; Humphrey under Johnson; and Gerald Ford under finally Rockefeller under

Governor Carter has Ed Bradley to his village in Georgia, to talk to all the other Vice-Presidential candidates goes to Madison Square the nominating convention, closest advisers wonder

ing for somebody who him win the election or

WASHINGTON

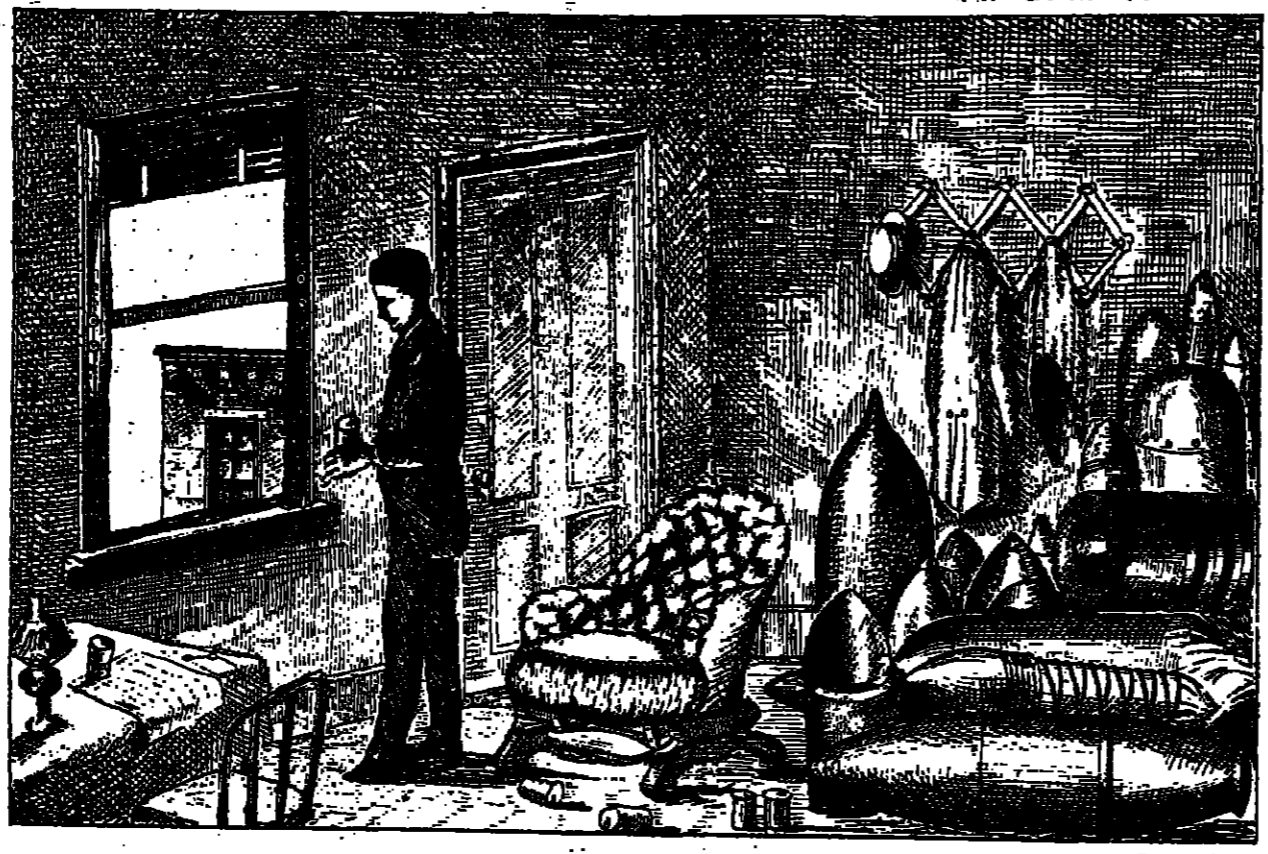
o would be the best deputy he reporters ask this question, but Mr. Carter does. He is the "new man" in politics but on these questions to be playing the

ing to the Senate for a run-and Senators Muskie and Dale probably have the best credentials, but they are characters. Mr. Muskie advantages. He has the the Senate, and he is a holic, but he has a temper, a losing candidate before.

Jale also has the respect to and, being younger, he coming age, but in some more of a problem for He has taken a very liberal busing and on other issues e left of Carter. Besides, led out of the Presidential ting that the prize wasn't struggle, and this is prert of excuse Carter cannot or forgive.

n of Ohio, Frank Church Hai Stevenson of Illinois, a seem less controversial "comfortable" to Carter's d they will all be going Plains in Georgia before rter comes to New York his decision.

r's decisions about the icy are very complicated. has to decide on some-ll preside over the Senate at kind of team he will on Capitol Hill. There will a Vice President but a leader of the Senate—t Byrd of West Virginia Humphrey of Minnesota—like Mansfield as Senate lar. At the same time, the the House of Representa-changed, with Tip O'Neill sets succeeding Carl Al-toma as Speaker.



American Power and Foreign Policy

The great debate on foreign policy this election year has focused almost entirely on the Soviet-American military balance. Yet Americans will increasingly face a new type of foreign policy issue: National security can be endangered by events outside the traditional military sphere.

A melting of the Arctic ice cap because of a three-degree rise in the earth's temperature, depletion of the earth's ozone layer, theft of plutonium by terrorist groups, ill-fated experiments with weather modification, a prolonged world population explosion—all these could threaten our future as seriously as many occurrences that could arise in the traditional political-military realm.

Moreover, the debate over the alleged decline of American military power tells us little about our future ability to control these new issues. Power has always been an elusive concept in international affairs. Now the nature of the resources that produce power capabilities has become more complex, and the international power hierarchy more difficult to determine. When a good infantry was the crucial power resource, European statesmen could calibrate the classical balance of power by counting the populations of conquered and transferred territories. The Industrial Revolution complicated such calculations, and nuclear weapons, as a power resource too costly to use except in an extreme situation, further weakened the relationship between power measured in military resources and power in the sense of control over the outcome of events.

This is not to say that military force has become obsolete. Quite the contrary. Military deterrence will remain a central concern of our foreign policy.

By Joseph S. Nye Jr.

But military force is difficult to apply to many of the new interdependence issues on the agenda. The use of force is made more costly for major states by four conditions: risks of nuclear escalation, uncertain and possible negative effects on the achievement of economic goals, resistance by nationalistic populations in otherwise weak states, domestic opinion opposed to the human costs of the use of force.

Even those states relatively unaffected by the third and fourth conditions, such as Communist countries, may feel some constraints from the first two. On the other hand, lesser states involved in regional rivalries, and terrorist groups, may find it easier to use force than before. The net effect of these contrary changes in the role of force is to reduce hierarchy based on military power.

The erosion of the international hierarchy is sometimes portrayed as a decline of American power—as though the causes lay in our aging process. Admittedly, from the perspective of a policymaker of the 1950's there has been a decline. But American power in the sense of resources has not declined as dramatically as is often supposed. United States military spending was roughly a third of the world total in 1950, and after rising to slightly over half in the 1950's has returned to the earlier level.

Over the same period, the American gross national product declined from roughly a third to a quarter of the world total, but the earlier figure reflected the wartime destruction of Europe and Japan, and the current figure remains twice the size of that

of the Soviet Union, three times that of Japan, and four times that of West Germany.

To understand what is changing, we must distinguish power over others from power over outcomes. What we are experiencing is not so much an erosion of our power resources compared to those of other countries (although there has been some), but an erosion of our power to control outcomes in the international system as a whole.

The main reason is that the system itself has become more complex. There are more issues, more actors, and less hierarchy. We still have leverage over others, but we have far less leverage over the whole system.

Increased military spending will not be sufficient to solve this problem. In such a world, multilateral diplomacy, often through international institutions will become more important because much of the agenda will be concerned with organizing collective action.

Our foreign policy debate should pay more attention to the problem of organizing international leadership where there is a tight interconnection between domestic and foreign policy, and we will need to think more imaginatively about the relations of our institutions to international institutions.

Joseph S. Nye Jr. is professor of government at Harvard University. This article is adapted from one that appeared in the periodical Foreign Policy.

The Lesson of Entebbe

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS—The difference between terrorism and generalized war is essentially one of degree since both conform to Clausewitz's definition—"an act of violence intended to compel our opponent to fulfill our will."

Terrorism generally refers to small movements rather than to nations. It frequently aims at political or social factions rather than governments as such. Nonetheless, the various Arab terrorist groups have in common the target of Israel as a state even though they often approach that target by different means.

Moreover, terrorism often produces a threat of war and, at times, actual conflict, as when it ignited World War I. It is interesting to recall the testimony of young Gavrilo Princip in 1914 after he had assassinated the Hapsburg heir, Archduke Franz Ferdinand, in Sarajevo.

"I am a South Slav nationalist," he told the court. "My aim is the union of all South Slavs, under whatever political regime, and their liberation from Austria."

"By what means did you think to accomplish that?" he was asked by the judge. He replied: "By terrorism." Princip and his colleagues were not working by themselves or unaided by external factors. They were teleguided, armed and prepared by the Serbian kingdom's chief of military intelligence, Col. "Apis" Dimitrijevitich, and there is evidence that Apis in turn was furnished funds by Russia's military attaché in Belgrade.

When one contemplates the case for and against terrorism today one often sees hints of similar foreign aid for people willing to kill or be killed for particular causes. There is little doubt that Libya's President, Colonel Qaddafi (to name but one) is more than a silent offstage noise with respect to a wide spectrum of terrorist movements from North Ireland to the southern Philippines, but concentrating against Israel. I can think of no historical precursor to Uganda's blundering President Idi Amin.

Until the brilliant Israeli coup at Entebbe, which succeeded in negating the terrorists' blackmail leverage and also in punishing them severely, there have been few novel attempts to deal with modern aspects of the problem. In the past only formal war or gunboat diplomacy were the usual answers. This has become increasingly a question of menacing a gnat with a sledge hammer. Police opera-

tions in dictatorial states like Chile and Argentina have not successfully cured the problem.

One is forced to consider the wisdom of national governments preparing some kind of small, effective, mobile force to be used in counterterrorist moves as the Israelis used special troops to terminate Arab terrorist blackmail from Uganda. For example, what will be done if and when terrorists try to paralyze a nation's policy with a captured nuclear warhead?

France maintains such a force, rarely advertised, called the "Force d'Intervention." Its small forward element is based by bilateral treaty in Senegal. Its larger rear elements are based in southwest France.

The idea is that if something considered harmful to French national in-

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

terests is touched off by terrorists in Francophone Africa, the force intervenes. It has done so already, without much fuss.

Should the United States or other countries create a select, disciplined antiterrorist unit capable of dealing with political blackmail? If not, there will always be greater chance that, abetted by modern devices, other "acts of violence" may be staged—by a group, a gang, not a state—to "compel" fulfillment of its will. Such a unit would be too small to threaten a state—only a political movement. It would be designed for legal reaction, not military initiative.

I would like to add an unpleasant footnote. All my life I have opposed capital punishment. I thought it wrong of the Israelis to execute Eichmann; it would have been wrong for them to execute Hitler, had they been able to catch him alive.

But it is even more wrong to condemn unknown innocents to the risk of kidnapping or murder merely to serve as pawns in a blackmail game designed to gain the release of legally convicted, imprisoned terrorists. That alone was the purpose of the hijackers of France's Airbus.

Is it not time for all free nations to agree that they will make exceptions in their penal codes permitting the execution of condemned terrorists so that innocent people will not henceforth be similarly condemned, as were the Airbus passengers, simply by existing? This only invites kidnapers to seize them as hostages, regardless of who they are. Every live convicted terrorist in prison increases the chance of dead innocents abroad.

The New Moralism

By Fred M. Hechinger

The highly publicized sexual revolution of the 1960's was supposed to have turned the United States into a swinging oasis of broadmindedness. Gone were the Puritan pruderies that had for so long set strict standards of behavior, or at least of appearance, for public personalities. Even politicians were no longer being banished for disclosures of infidelity.

Now, it seems, moralism (as emphatically distinct from morality) has risen again from its brief coma. The "new morality" has been replaced by the old, rearing its busy head wherever one looks, from Capitol Hill to the Kings Point Merchant Marine Academy.

Who would have thought, in the liberated 60's, that the charge of having negotiated with a prostitute might threaten a Congressman's political career, or that a coed-in-uniform would find herself—but not her male partner—expelled for cohabitation? Or that an irate father would undertake a public campaign against the presence of men in the residence halls of the woman's college his daughter attends?

Such concerns had last been heard in 1968, when it was discovered that a Barnard student had set up housekeeping with a boyfriend in an off-campus apartment. After a last-half-hearted attempt to uphold the old morality, the college administration decided to let sleeping coeds lie. In the years that followed, public concern about people's private lives seemed at low key. On the whole, the turn away from the old prying Puritanism was a welcome change and, one dared hope, a break with hypocrisy rather than with basic morality.

Those were apparently false hopes. The present wallowing in the so-called sex scandals suggests strongly that a prudish counter-revolution has all but routed the sexual revolution. While it can be persuasively argued that some radical opportunists drove the liberation movement to occasional excess, a new set of opportunists seems to be turning the new moralism into an instrument of political persecution, with an alarming potential for blackmail.

This is not to say that the revelations about Representative Wayne Hays and Elizabeth Ray did not serve a legitimate purpose. The powerful Congressman's publicly financed sexual indiscretions were, by all accounts, relatively minor offenses when compared to his record of arrogant disregard of non-sex-related violations of his high office. There is nothing new in convicting a public man on the basis

of lesser, but more easily provable, offenses. It is, after all, in the American tradition of "getting" an Al Capone or a Spiro Agnew on mere income tax evasion. It may even "save" the taxpayer the money of lengthy litigation and serve the same ultimate purpose of getting the rascals out of the way, or at least out of power.

But this is different from the sudden zeal to ferret-out sexual indiscretions on the part of past and present politicians, with the unmistakable implication that they ought to be held publicly accountable for their private lives. It can, of course, be argued that a politician who uses women "like Kleenex" (as the current idiom puts it) should not be trusted. This may be true, but why concentrate on conspicuous sexual consumption? As long as the relationships at issue are between consenting adults (and there has been no indication of lacking consent on the part of the women; in these relationships) they seem far less pertinent in judging a public figure than the way he "uses" political supporters, staff aides and—first and foremost—the American people.

It is one thing to adhere to strict standards of morality in one's personal life. It is quite another to insist that a Congressman's sexual morality should be a matter of concern for anyone but him and his wife, and the local laws that govern such conduct. His wife has the option to expel him from bed and board, but her interpretation of the marriage contract is not the business of any governmental ethics committee. The local law-enforcement agencies may impose the appropriate penalties, but does it not smack of a double standard if a Congressman's private transgressions are turned into a political issue?

These are not capricious matters. There is great risk that diversion by titillation may draw attention away from important questions of public morality (as emphatically distinct from moralism) such as allowing private gain to triumph over the public weal. A Congressman does far less harm when he uses his position to gain sexual favors than when he does improper favors for powerful vested interests.

The current moralistic mélange of politics and sexual prying has unhappy overtones of similar abuse by totalitarian plotters. From the Nazis' sexual purges to Moscow's bugged bedrooms, that mixture has been bad news to personal liberties, without any indication that it has added one iota to true morality, sexual or otherwise.

Fred M. Hechinger is Assistant Editor of the Editorial Page of The Times.

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U.S. Judge Orders F.B.I. Chief To Testify at Trial of 2 Indians

By PAUL DELANEY
Special to The New York Times

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa, July 6 (UPI)—A Federal judge today ordered the Federal Bureau of Investigation's director, Clarence M. Kelley, to appear in court tomorrow under threat of contempt.

Mr. Kelley was subpoenaed by the defense to testify today in the trial of two Indians charged in the ambush slaying last year of two F.B.I. agents in an incident at the Pine Ridge reservation in South Dakota.

Federal District Judge Edward J. McManus directed Mr. Kelley's appearance over the objections of Federal prosecutors. When the director was not in court this morning, Judge McManus issued an order for him to appear at 9 A.M. tomorrow to show cause for his failure to honor the subpoena.

United States Attorney Evan Hultman said Mr. Kelley would testify tomorrow.

William Kunstler, defense attorney, said he wanted the bureau director's testimony in order to show that agents were responsible for the atmosphere that led to the deaths of the two agents, Ronald A. Williams and Jack R. Collier, on the reservation on June 26, 1975. The lawyer charged that members of the American Indian Movement had been harassed by members of the bureau's counter-intelligence program.

He said subpoenas had also been issued for Senator Frank Church, Democrat of Idaho, and Representative Otis G. Pike, Democrat of Suffolk, who headed Congressional investigations of the program.

Mr. Kunstler charged today that the bureau was still engaged in a campaign of harassment. He said the agency issued a bulletin last Friday purporting to alert local police forces to planned attacks on officers by members of A.I.M., Students for a Democratic Society and militant Chicano organizations.

The lawyer introduced into evidence one such bulletin from the Connecticut State Police. Mr. Kunstler said the purpose of the bulletins was to give the police a pretext for creating incidents and killing militants. The bulletins said that the groups were planning disturbances and terrorism that included killing "a cop a day in each state."

The Connecticut document mentioned one individual, Rudolfo F. (Corky) Gonzalez, who was identified in the bulletin.

Army Finds Bodies Of 26 Wild Horses At Utah Waterhole

DUGWAY, Utah, July 6 (UPI)—More than two dozen wild horses have been found dead at a waterhole on the Dugway Proving Grounds in the Cedar Mountains range of western Utah, the Army reported today.

Twenty-six horses were discovered dead and 16 others were found ill at the Orr Springs waterhole on the western slope of the mountains. "The cause has not been determined," said Steve Horran, a Dugway Proving Ground spokesman. "Dugway has not conducted open air tests with toxic agents or noxious materials since 1969." He said state and Federal experts were trying to determine the cause of death.

A plane on a routine security check spotted the dead horses Sunday night. Army and veterinarians were sent to the scene immediately. They were joined yesterday by other experts.

A herd of 90 to 100 wild horses was found near the spring and fresh water is being hauled into the animals pending an analysis of the spring, which is being contaminated by the carcasses of the dead horses.

He said the only activity recently near the springs, located about 17 miles northwest of base mountains, had involved development of water sources for the wild horses.

About 250 horses run wild on the Dugway range and are jointly managed by the Army and the bureau. The other herds, located in the Granite Mountain and the North and Redditch canyon areas, are in healthy condition, Mr. Horran said.

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INQUIRY ALLEGED ON GIFTS TO BEAUME

Favors for Campaign Help Said to Be Investigated

By DENA KLEIMAN

A defense lawyer for a builder who contributed to Mayor Beame's campaign charged in court papers yesterday that the Manhattan District Attorney was investigating whether special favors were given by city officials in exchange for contributions.

District Attorney Robert M. Morgenthau denied yesterday that such an investigation into campaign contributions was under way. However, an assistant district attorney in the office confirmed that the investigation was going on.

The investigation was reported in court papers filed by Martin R. Gold, an attorney for Arnold Kagan, a New York builder who contributed \$14,225 to the Mayor's campaign, in a preliminary move to quash a subpoena for corporate records.

Justice Harold Baer of State Supreme Court yesterday ordered Mr. Morgenthau to show cause tomorrow why the return date for the subpoena should not be postponed.

Telephone calls to Mr. Gold's office for comment and to another lawyer mentioned in the court papers, Leonard M. Marks, were not returned. Efforts to reach Mr. Kagan at home were also fruitless.

An affidavit signed by Mr. Gold said that the subpoena for Mr. Kagan's records was issued in connection with an investigation being conducted by the District Attorney's Office into various aspects of the 1973 mayoralty campaign of Hon. Abraham D. Beame.

"The District Attorney is investigating whether campaign funds were misappropriated by one or more persons," the affidavit said, "and whether special and unlawful consideration was given to other persons by present and former city officials in exchange for contributions to the campaign."

The assistant district attorney, who asked not to be identified, would not comment on the scope of the inquiry or whether others had been subpoenaed.

Sidney J. Frigand, a spokesman for Mayor Beame said that he was not aware of such an investigation and that he had spoken with the Mayor's son, Bernard, who managed his father's campaign and that he said he was not aware of the investigation either.

\$500,000 Crucifix Stolen From Church in California

LONG BEACH, Calif., July 6 (UPI)—A small silver crucifix dating from the 15th century and valued at \$500,000 has been taken from a church.

The police said that the cross—just two inches by three inches—was kept in a box mounted on the altar of St. Michael's American Orthodox Chapel.

A priest at the church said that the cross and other religious material were apparently taken between 11:30 A.M. and 11 P.M. Sunday. Policemen were searching for an 18-year-old handyman, who formerly worked for the church, for questioning.

Fake Police 'Fence' Nets 2d Big Haul In National Capital

WASHINGTON, July 6 (AP)—For the second time this year, District of Columbia police and Federal Bureau of Investigation agents have created a fake fencing operation to seize sellers of stolen merchandise.

Warrants for 140 persons were issued today for "customers" of the undercover operation called H and H Trucking, a subsidiary of G.Y.A., Inc. the police said that G.Y.A. stood for "Got Ya Again."

Police Chief Maurice J. Cullinane said that more than half of the 140 suspects were repeat offenders. Nine of them had been arrested in Operation

Sting, the earlier ring, in both transactions videotaped. In the latest undercover effort posed as empty trucking repair shop in a garage in Washington, known as a stolen merchandise boss was aware.

Unlike the which included emment and plus \$1.2 million checks from Housing and ment, the bu fenced at H were of a per police said.

FRES GIVE TO THE

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Airline Passengers Association names American No.1 choice for domestic air travel.



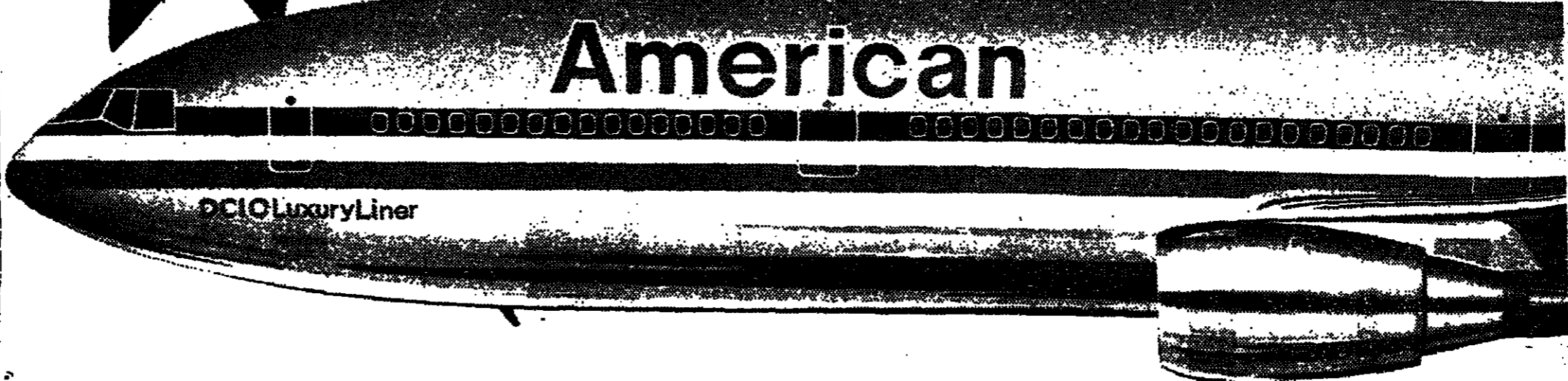
In a recent independent survey, frequent fliers were asked: "If you were traveling anywhere in the U.S. and had your choice of any U.S. airline, which airline would you choose—and why?" More people chose American than any other airline. And the overriding reason was "service." The Airline Passengers Association is an independent membership organization headquartered in Dallas, Texas. For a copy of the survey write APA, P.O. Box 2758, Dallas, Texas 75221.

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(E) 7:20pm	12:10am	707	One Stop
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صكنا من الامم

Financial Coups Are Percolating, It's Breakfast Time at the Regency

By MARYLIN RENDER

One morning last May, Theodore Paine, the labor lawyer and mediator, creating his productivity by doing is over breakfast at the Regency, the luxury inn at 61st Street and Avenue C.

He could bite into his habitual muffin, he received a telephone call from Deputy Mayor John E. Zuccotti, where he could reach Martin Horowitz of UV Industries (of which Paine is a director). Mr. Horowitz had asked (at Mr. Kheel's suggestion) to be concerned with the threat of a strike at the municipal hospitals. Just after given Mr. Zuccotti the phone number hung up, Mr. Kheel saw Mr. Horowitz at the next table.

Two began to discuss the hospitals and decided that Mr. Horowitz to consult with the State Emergency Financial Control Board. There at table was Stephen Berger, executive of the Control Board, having just with Felix G. Rohatyn, the incumbent banker who is also chairman of Municipal Assistance Corporation.

Kheel returned to the business that

brought him to breakfast at the Regency, the creation of a cable television station at Automation House and soon realized that he ought to get in touch with Morris Tarshis, director of the city's bureau of franchises. There, two tables away, was Mr. Tarshis.

"It's very convenient," said Mr. Kheel, explaining why he had become one of the regular breakfasters at the Regency. "It's a good place for a business meeting on neutral ground in a slightly social atmosphere."

Spontaneous Phenomenon

The Regency restaurant—decorated by Ellen Lehman McCluskey in contemporary Louis XV—has become one of those spontaneous New York phenomena, a place to see and be seen by one set of the city's power brokers between 7:30 and 8:45 A.M. Monday through Friday and occasionally on Saturday. At lunch they scatter to the private dining rooms of investment banking firms and to the numerous luncheon clubs where business is transacted, preferably without a hint of paper or gold ballpoint pen visible on the table.

They often return for cocktails or late dinner, but then the balance has been

tipped to more social than business, and there are, very likely, women present.

There are, to be sure, women who have breakfast at the Regency as there are men there who wear double-knit suits, white loafers or floral shirts without neckties. They are from other power centers—Seventh Avenue, Texas or Indonesia. The Regency's regulars are gray-pinstriped suits. The one woman who would be welcome in their midst, Mary Wells Lawrence, the advertising woman, sees people at breakfast only in her East End Avenue triplex.

The regulars have made of the Regency an uptown breakfast club where Wall Street and politics overlap in concentric circles. "You see the politicians hustling and the hustlers politicking," said Mr. Rohatyn, who is plucked unobtrusively from the 8 A.M. queue and seated, although he never makes a reservation.

For example, some of the \$150,000 in "Wall Street money" raised since January for Jimmy Carter, was extracted over breakfast at the Regency by Michael A. Taylor, assistant to the chairman of Paine,



Mixing business with breakfast at the Regency, from left: Michael A. Taylor, of Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis; Gershon Kekst, a financial public relations man, and Preston Robert Tisch, president of the Loews Corporation.

Continued on Page 56, Column 1

Cadets and Other Sailors Join in Parade and a Party

By MAURICE CARROLL

New York City put on a glorious climax for its Bicentennial party yesterday with an enthusiastically cheered march up Broadway by contingents from the big

ships that line the waterfront.

Under an electronic-age version of a ticker-tape parade—unfurling rolls of computer paper and multicolored bank deposit slips that looked

like little flags as they fluttered down—more than 2,000 cadets and other sailors from a total of 38 countries marched nine-tenths of a mile from the United States Custom House north to City Hall,

which was resplendent in flags and bunting.

"It was the biggest birthday party in the world," said an ebullient Mayor Beame as he stepped back from the City Hall receiving line after the

parade and suggested that the salute to the nation's 200th birthday had somehow restored the heart of a city that had suffered a gloomy year of fiscal tribulations.

"I think the whole city's revived," Mr. Beame said, "and I'm really proud to be the Mayor at this time."

What about the Democratic National Convention, which will move in this weekend before the last of the Bicentennial visitors have left?

"It'll be a tough act to follow."

As most of the city reported for the first work-day of the nation's third century, reminders of the euphoric Fourth of July holiday lingered.

The most spectacular was the parade in front of cheering, flag-waving crowds that stood eight-deep along Broadway as the sailors followed what had been the main street of an apprehensive city under the guns of British warships 200 years ago when the nation declared its independence.

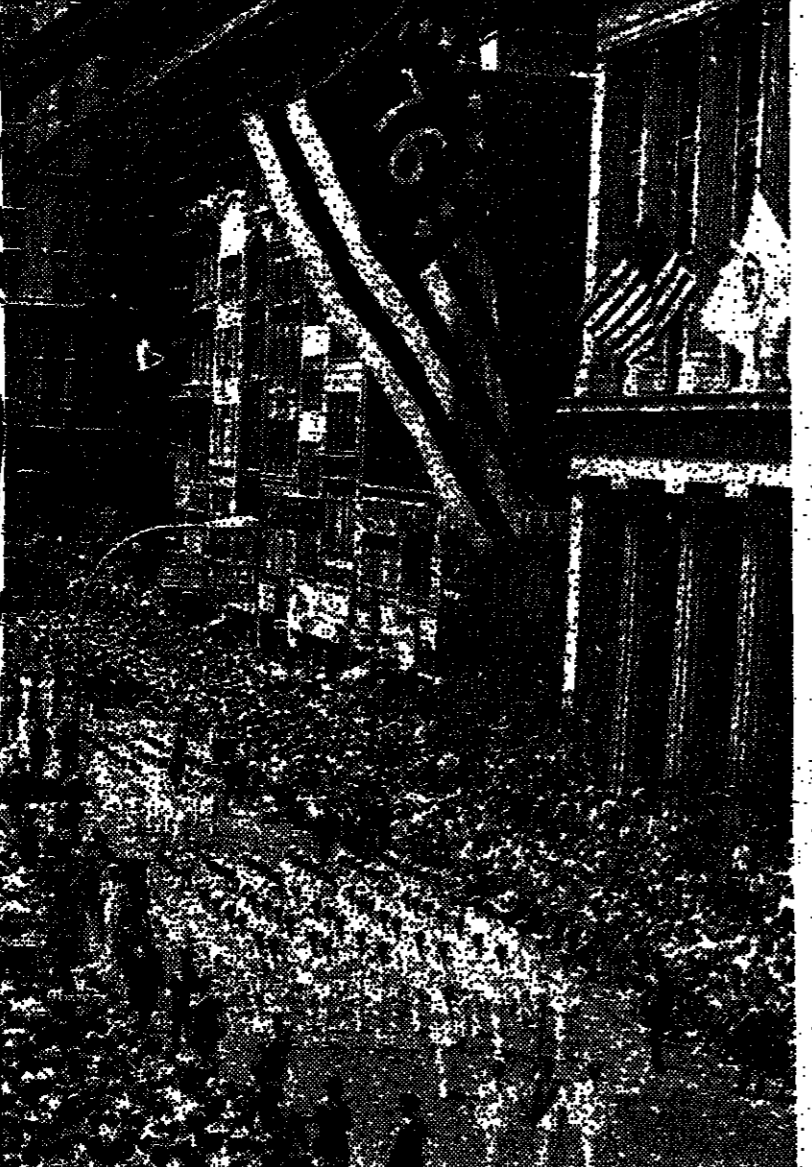
From Bowling Green, where Revolutionaries had torn down the statue of King George III for remodeling into musket balls to the white-columned City Hall, the site of which was on a common at the north of the tiny city where General Washington had the Declaration of Independence read to his troops, the ship people marched.

The first trails of paper spilled from windows of 26 Broadway on the east and the



At the Hudson River, visitors crowded the docks to see the tall ships, including Argentina's Libertad, at rear

Continued on Page 46, Column 1



Broadway, sailors marched to City Hall in a ticker-tape parade

News Summary and Index

WEDNESDAY, JULY 7, 1976

The Major Events of the Day

International

Queen Elizabeth II, great-great-granddaughter of King George III, stepped ashore from the royal yacht Britannia at Penn's Landing, Philadelphia, to join the celebration of the independence of the former British colonies. Her ceremonial appearances included one at Independence Hall where the Declaration of Independence from her ancestor's rule was signed in 1776. Philadelphians gave her an enthusiastic reception. [Page 1, Columns 1-4.]

The language dispute that touched off rioting in which 176 people died in Johannesburg last month was resolved when the South African government bowed to black demands for an end to the compulsory use of Afrikaans as a teaching medium in black schools. The concession to black pressure was unprecedented in the country's recent history, but there was no sign of further concessions on other black demands. [1:5.]

The Soviet Union launched a two-man Soyuz 21 spacecraft, apparently destined for a rendezvous with a space station put into orbit two weeks ago. An announcement nearly two hours later said it had attained earth orbit and that all on-board systems were functioning normally. [1:4.]

Israel's rescue of hijacked hostages and crew members held by terrorists in Uganda has ended, at least emotionally, the self-doubt and deprecation that had been eating at many Israelis since the surprise Arab attack in October 1973. A renewed sense of national pride was reflected at the funeral in Jerusalem of the American-born officer who was killed leading the rescue, despite deepening political isolation, a worsening economic squeeze and diplomatic defeats at the United Nations and elsewhere. [1:6.]

National

The Supreme Court ruled 6 to 3 that Federal courts may not give habeas corpus relief to prisoners who say illegally obtained evidence was used against them in trials in State courts. The only exception permitted, where defendants could show the state failed to provide a chance for full and fair litigation of their claim under the Fourth Amendment. Other decision on the final day of the Court year also took a restricted view of Fourth Amendment protection against "unreasonable searches and seizures." [1:8.]

President Ford vetoed the \$3.95 billion public works job bill. He said it epitomized the "empty promises and giveaway programs" of the opposition Congress and would produce larger deficits, higher taxes, higher inflation and, ultimately, higher unemployment rather than the 300,000 jobs predicted by its Democratic sponsors. [1:6-7.]

Jimmy Carter said in a New York Times interview that he expected foreign policy to be a major issue in the Presidential campaign. Unlike the Ford Administration, he does not believe in the real possibility of a limited nuclear war, and he would be willing to deter potential Soviet intervention in the third world by a total withholding of trade, including food. [1:2-3.]

Ronald Reagan made Jimmy Carter his target in a paid television broadcast forecasting his election strategy if he should win the Republican nomination from President Ford. He indicated the probable Democratic candidate was vague on issues and would fail to discipline "an irresponsible and wasteful Congress." [1:4.]

The Internal Revenue Service, which revoked two weeks ago the tax-exempt status of the Central States Pension Fund of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, has postponed at least part of its action until Aug. 31. The ruling appeared aimed at relieving the burden on employers who contribute and employees on whose behalf the contributions are made. The fund is also under investigation by Labor and Justice. [1:1.]

Metropolitan

A strike of 40,000 workers at most of the city's voluntary hospitals appeared set for 6 A.M. today as negotiations remained at a standstill with a cost-of-living increase a key issue. It would affect 34 hospitals with 21,119 beds—all but one of them in New York City—where virtually the entire staff except doctors and nurses are represented by District 1199 of the National Union of Hospital and Health Care Employees. [1:7.]

There was administrative turmoil at the colleges of the City University as officials met to map faculty layoffs, amounting to more than a fifth of some staffs. City College said it would probably have to lay off 200 faculty members under the ordered 9 percent cut in spending. [1:8.]

The Other News

International

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Quotation of the Day

"It seems to me that Independence Day, the Fourth of July, should be celebrated as much in Britain as in America. Not in rejoicing in the separation of the American colonies from the British crown but in sincere gratitude to the Founding Fathers of the great Republic for having taught Britain a very valuable lesson."—Queen Elizabeth II, speaking in Philadelphia at the beginning of her six-day Bicentennial visit. [1:1.]

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Taiwan plans for Olympics tied last Friday. Page 27

CORRECTIONS

It was incorrectly reported in The Times last Friday that the New York State Legislature had passed a bill to require pharmacists to provide cheaper generic drugs to customers whose prescriptions indicate that a substitution for the more expensive brand-name drug is permissible. The bill died in committee.

The obituary of Michael A. Smith, published in The Times yesterday, omitted the names of his wife, the former Jane Kaplan, and his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Sam Smith of Durham, N.H., among his survivors. Mr. Smith, who served in the New Hampshire House of Representatives, died last Friday.

French Revelers In 'Village' Concert Dispersed by Police

A musical thank you to New York City by some young French visitors proved so popular in Greenwich Village last night that the police had to break it up as a crowd of several hundred listeners spilled into the streets.

The music, in Sheridan Square, was provided by about 40 architectural students from Paris, including a young woman who had donned an Uncle Sam hat and was playing the trumpet.

The audience of several hundred New Yorkers and tourists gathered as the musicians of the Beaux-Arts band went through a medley of French airs in the balmy air of a summer evening in New York. People hummed along and swayed to the music, and a few couples tried out their dancing legs.

At first, the police officers on duty tried to keep some traffic lanes open for cars and amiably watched the scene. But eventually, several squad cars brought reinforcements and the police dispersed the crowd, which boomed and jeered, but moved.

The French visitors, few of whom spoke much English, said they were in New York for the Bicentennial celebrations and wanted to treat their hosts to a little concert. When the performance came to its abrupt end, many of their listeners sought to comfort them with pats on the back that got their apologies through the language barrier.

Bomb Explodes in Bolivia

LA PAZ, Bolivia, July 6 (AP)—A dynamite bomb exploded in front of a Cabinet minister's house in La Paz but caused no injuries, a police spokesman said today. The bombing occurred last night at the home of Gen. Juan Lechin, Minister of Co-ordination, and damaged the iron fence in front of the building, the spokesman said.

Brooklyn Residents Storm Drug Center as Addicts Hurl Debris Into Street

By SCHUMACH
Residents in the section of Brooklyn by years of protest against the behavior of a state-run drug center, became infuriated Friday morning by a test outburst and into the building.

The quiet people finally had enough," said Jeanne Isoldi, who is active in a nearby block association. The resort to force by the neighborhood residents was provoked when the addicts threw debris and garbage from the windows of the building, which was once one of the best Y.M.C.A.'s in Brooklyn.

Assembly Debates Proposal for Income Tax

By ALFONSO A. NARVAEZ
Special to The New York Times

July 6—The New York State Assembly failed to pass legislation in sessions last week in debate on a bill to raise revenues that the state's public accountants have been closed today under a Supreme Court ruling that they were not financed.

Reinforcements Called
The police had to summon reinforcements and close off nearby streets as the firemen put out the blazes in the cars belonging to the narcotics center.

Contillo Holds Out
Another Democratic Assemblyman who opposed the income tax in the vote today was Paul J. Contillo, Democrat of Paramus. Last Friday he first voted for the income tax but then abstained when it went down to defeat. He also held out for a measure he wanted.

1 Closings in Jersey to Rize Handicapped

By JOSEPH F. SULLIVAN
Special to The New York Times

July 6—Joshua school program at St. Joseph's Regional High School in Montvale. A school spokesman said 500 students were already enrolled this summer compared to the normal enrollment of 20 to 40.

Some parents are finding solutions of their own to the summer school problem. The program was recruited from the Pasack Valley and Pasack Hills school systems.

Concerned parents in the Ridgewood area have begun a petition drive to try to pressure the Legislature to remain in session until the problem of school financing is resolved.

Thomas Hunter of Ridgewood, spokesman for an ad hoc committee, said: "We have not taken a position on any particular state program. That is up to the Legislature, but we want them to do something to get the school reopened."

1,400 students in need of help. There are school states who had never schools to be needed for motion. The steps being taken Education are parents are of their own school problem. Public school students and Passaic have enrolled in the summer

Norway Captain Ties Marriage Knot at Seaport

Special to The New York Times

It's very romantic for us to be married in America, so why shouldn't I do it on my own ship. As multicolored flags breezed along the masts, and 500 onlookers gazed up at the Norwegian sailing ship Christian Radich, Capt. Kjell Thorsen and Margrethe Asslid were married yesterday at the South Street Seaport.

The bride, who flew in from Oslo, walked gingerly up the gangplank, slightly leaning on the arm of her father. She clutched a small bouquet of red roses tied with white satin ribbons, as the onlookers whistled and clapped.

The half-hour ceremony, performed by the Rev. Leif Gundersen, the minister of the Norwegian Seaman's Church in Brooklyn, ended at 5:50 P.M. as the bride and groom rose from white silver-trimmed chairs to exchange vows.



Captain Kjell Thorsen and Margrethe Asslid strolling through an honor guard of raised oars after being married aboard the Norwegian sailing ship Christian Radich yesterday.

Jersey Woman, 27, Killed As Small Plane Crashes

Special to The New York Times

WHITE PLAINS, July 6—A 27-year-old New Jersey woman was killed today when her single-engine plane crashed and burned in a wooded area about 400 yards from a residential neighborhood. The woman, Marya Seaton of Irvington, had taken off alone from the Morristown, N.J., airport at 8 A.M. in a 1974 Cessna 172 Skyhawk.

Sounded Like Bomb
According to several witnesses, the plane appeared over East White Plains at 9:35 A.M., then slowly lost altitude and disappeared behind a clump of trees.

The West Harrison Fire Chief, Michael Scillano, said he had been standing in front of his firehouse watching the plane fly over nearby Silver Lake. "I made the remark, 'I think that plane is flying too low,' then I heard a crash like a bomb went off," he said, adding that

Albany Housing-Bias Plan Is Scrapped As a Failure

By NATHANIEL SHEPPARD Jr.

A statewide program to end racial discrimination in housing and recruit more minority group members as real estate brokers and salesmen has been scrapped as a failure after three years.

Officials of the New York State Division of Human Rights and the 5,600-member New York State Association of Realtors acknowledged in separate interviews that none of the 10 goals of the joint "affirmative action" program had been accomplished, but disagreed on why.

In establishing the program, the state's rights agency and the realtors acknowledged that "the real estate industry is the single most important factor in the elimination of discrimination in housing" and pledged to try to correct the problem through a program that included the following:

To make multiple housing listing services available to minority-group realtors. To devise plans to end racial steering (sending blacks, for example, only to black areas), blockbusting and the practice of redlining in which some banks refuse to grant mortgage loans in certain minority communities. To give all clients or customers interested in the sale, purchase or rental of property equal treatment without regard to race, creed, color, national origin or sex.

More Aggressive Effort
"As far as I have been able to determine, there has not been any movement or accomplishment on the part of the realtors since the program was started," Commissioner Werner H. Kramarsky of the state's rights agency said. "One of the reasons is that the realtors were left alone to police themselves with no provisions for monitoring by the state," he said, "and you can't have a workable program under those restrictions."

Mr. Kramarsky said that his agency had notified the state realtors' association that it planned to scrap the agreement and that the state would replace it with "a more aggressive" enforcement effort. He would not elaborate on the new effort.

Charles M. Staro, executive vice president of the New York State Association of Realtors, whose members represent 33 real estate boards in the state, said: "If I am to be candid, nothing has come out of the program. The goals were nice and we feel the program planning was in the right direction, but it didn't have enough teeth and there were no specific goals for local boards to achieve. The goals were too broad and we didn't have the resources and manpower to carry out the program's provisions."

2 Youths Guilty of Killing Man, 71

Members of Brooklyn Gang Convicted—Leader Faces 2 Other Murder Charges

By MAX E. SEIGEL
Two members of a gang of teen-agers that preyed on impoverished, elderly Jews in the Brownsville and East Flatbush areas of Brooklyn have been convicted of the murder of a 71-year-old man in a robbery that netted them a music box worth \$3.

The victim, Abraham Pomerantz of 491 East 94th Street, was found dead of suffocation on March 24, 1975, in a neighbor's apartment that had been ransacked. His hands and feet had been trussed and a pillow had been stuffed against his face.

Facing 25 years of life in prison for the murder are Benjamin Bush, 18, of 234 Amboy Street, and William Gaskin, 19, of 398 Sheffield Avenue, in Brownsville. The youths had gained entry into the apartment by picking the lock with a knife, the police said.

Young Bush, described as the leader of the gang, also faces trial on charges of having murdered two other elderly men within a little more than two months.

On Jan. 9, he was said to have pushed into the apartment of 82-year-old Harry Ketel at 1084 Willmoor Street after the elderly man had opened the door. Then, tying Mr. Ketel's hands and feet, he is said to have strangled his victim with a prayer shawl.

Less than a month later, on Feb. 4, young Bush and several other members of the gang were said to have killed Julius Weinstein, 86, of 180 Powell Street, in his apartment. Mr. Weinstein's hands and feet had been tied, and he was suffocated by means of a pillow.

District Attorney Eugene Gold and the Police Department joined forces to track down the alleged killers. Ironically, authorities said, it was young Bush who supplied the lead that put the task force on the trail of the gang. They reported that he had boasted to friends one day that his activities would be heard on the newscasts that evening.

Chief Anthony Volker of the Police Department's special detective unit, which worked with the District Attorney's office, said later that public cooperation was vital in solving the case. He referred to calls received on a special police telephone number that had helped authorities zero in on the suspects.

Metropolitan Briefs

Bergman's Sentence Is Delayed

Bernard Bergman, who was scheduled today to begin a four-month Federal sentence for Medicaid and tax frauds, was granted a delay pending a hearing on his application for a two-month postponement. Judge Marvin E. Frankel, who sentenced the nursing-home operator, declined to discuss the matter.

Stamford, Conn., Area Has Blackout

Three thousand homes in northern sections of Stamford, Conn., were without electricity from 12:30 A.M. to 5:30 A.M. because a main feeder cable carrying 13.2 kilovolt to a substation on High Ridge Road failed. Emergency repair crews of the Hartford Electric Light Company routed service around the defective aerial cable in the early morning hours and replaced it later in the day.

L.I. Towns Barred in Concorde Case

The Town of Hempstead, L. I., and a number of other Queens and Nassau County communities were barred from taking part in the pending court battle over the operation of the Concorde supersonic jet at Kennedy International Airport. Judge Milton Pollack, of Federal District Court, while recognizing the interest of the communities in combating noise pollution, ruled that the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey was capable of representing their interests in court. He said, however, that the communities' rights to intervene in the case might be renewed if the applicants could prove that the Port Authority was not representing their interests with adequate vigor.

10 Indicted in Mail Conspiracy

Ten men were indicted in Manhattan on Federal charges of conspiracy to steal more than \$200,000 in checks from mailboxes and mail trucks. The 38-count indictment alleged that they stole mail in Manhattan, took it to an apartment in the Red Hook section of Brooklyn. The defendants, all from Brooklyn and Staten Island, allegedly cashed more than \$200,000 in stolen checks from September 1975 to March 1976.

Right Turns at Red Lights Enacted

New Jersey motorists will be permitted to make right turns at red lights next year under a bill signed into law by Governor Byrne. The law takes effect next Jan. 2 to allow time for education of the public. Under its provisions, motorists will be allowed to make right turns on red lights after coming to a full stop and observing traffic conditions. Such turns, however, may be prohibited at specific intersections.

Appeal Court Frees Britons Because Judge Bored Jury

LONDON (UPI)—An appeals court has freed three men jailed on charges of commercial fraud because their trial judge "bored the jury to sleep" in summing up the case. The trial evidence in a three-day summing up, one of the judges said, "in plain language, this must have bored the jury to sleep and that is literally what happened in this case." The appellate judge said the trial judge had to interrupt one day of his summation when he noticed that a juror had fallen asleep.



The body of Marya Seaton being carried from a grove of trees at the crash site near Silver Lake in White Plains

About Education

Licensing of Teachers Is Urged

By LEONARD BUDER

A proposal that all new teachers in New York State be licensed in the same manner as physicians, lawyers and members of other professions has been made by a special task force on Teacher Education and Certification appointed by Ewald B. Nyquist, the State Education Commissioner.

At present, new public school teachers here and in most other states need only pass specified college courses to receive state certification. Private and parochial school teachers often do not even need certification.

The task force's recommendations, which are certain to stir debate, come at a time when there is mounting dissatisfaction with traditional methods of training and certifying teachers.

In recent years, a national movement has developed, with New York State in the forefront, toward so-called competency-based teacher education. Under this system, which has provoked considerable controversy, education students are required to demonstrate mastery of specific skills in actual and simulated teaching experiences. Opposition from teacher unions and other sources has slowed or blunted this movement in some areas.

Report Submitted

The 21-member task force, which was headed by Arnold Gardner, a former president of the Buffalo Board of Education, recently submitted a preliminary report to Commissioner Nyquist. The final report is not expected until early next year.

Although the preliminary report was not formally made public, a number of its recommendations have become known. These include:

A statewide licensing examination should be established for all people seeking to become teachers. Successful candidates would be required to demonstrate they have mastered a defined body of knowledge that is regarded as unique to teachers, just as members of other professions have to do in their fields.

New teachers should serve a one-year internship period, for which they would get



Walter J. Degnan

paid, as part of their preparation for licensure.

A master's degree should be the minimum requirement for new teachers. At present, teachers can receive provisional state certification with a bachelor's degree. To obtain permanent certification, a teacher must now obtain 30 academic credit hours beyond the bachelor's degree—but not necessarily a master's—over the following five years.

A Professional Practices Board should be established in teaching, somewhat similar to those operating in other fields, to provide for direct decision-making by the profession.

The task force included deans and faculty members from schools of education, school administrators, teachers, students, community representatives, and officials of school unions, among them Thomas Y. Hobart Jr., president of the New York State United Teachers.

'Upgrading' Sought

Mr. Hobart, commenting on the proposals by the task force in the last issue of his union's newspaper, the New York Teacher, said that the recommendations should, if implemented, lead to an important "upgrading" of the teaching profession. This is especially important, he said, in these times of economic crisis when "employers have really not been looking for

the best qualified, they have been looking for the cheapest."

Meanwhile, as the panel turns its attention to its final report, Commissioner Nyquist and other top state education officials are examining the preliminary proposals. "There are a lot of new ideas here that need to be studied," said Dr. T. Edward Hollander, the deputy commissioner for higher and professional education.

The newly chartered American Federation of School Administrators will hold its first convention today and tomorrow at the Americana Hotel here. The union, which was chartered by American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organizations, says it represents 10,000 principals and other school supervisors in 54 locals across the country.

At the convention, the organization will adopt a constitution, elect officers (Walter J. Degnan, the former president of the New York City school supervisors' union, is scheduled to become national president), and consider problems confronting school administrators.

Bryn Mawr College has gone over the top in its largest fund-raising campaign. The Pennsylvania College raised \$23 million—\$2 million more than the goal originally set for July 4. The college said the \$23 million total represented an average gift of more than \$2,000 per living alumna of record during the three and a half years of the campaign.

More than 70 per cent of the college's alumnae made gifts to the campaign, "an extraordinary record of alumnae loyalty," according to the college announcement. Grants from foundations accounted for 22 per cent of the dollar total, and corporate philanthropy accounted for more than 3 per cent, reflecting a new ability by the college to reach beyond alumnae contributions, officials said.

SYMPATHY STRIKES BACKED BY COURT

U.S. Judges Restricted on No-Walkout Contracts

WASHINGTON, July 6 (AP)—Federal judges may not prevent union workers with no-strike contracts from walking off the job in sympathy with another union, the Supreme Court ruled today.

The 5-to-4 ruling affirmed lower court decisions in a case involving a sympathy strike at the Buffalo Forge Company's plants and offices in the Buffalo, N.Y., area.

Production and maintenance employees went on strike in November 1974 in support of clerical and technical workers who were striking after several months of contract negotiations.

Each group was represented by separate locals of the United Steelworkers of America.

The company sought a Federal court injunction against the production and maintenance workers, citing the no-strike clause in their contract.

The district judge said he had no authority under Federal law to issue an injunction. The high court majority agreed with him.

Writing for the majority, Justice Byron R. White said that the issue should have been referred to an arbitrator.

"Whether the sympathy strike violated the no-strike clause, and the appropriate remedies if it did, are subject to the agreed-upon dispute-settlement procedures of the contract and are ultimately issues for the arbitrator," Justice White wrote.

The arbitrator concluded that the strike was illegal, the Federal court then would have authority to issue an injunction against him, the Court said.

Justices Reduce Power of Courts Over Conv

Continued From Page 1, Col. 8

against them at trial in violation of the "exclusionary rule"—the rule that prohibits admission of evidence seized in violation of the Fourth Amendment.

Where the inmate has an opportunity to appeal to the state appeals court on the ground of the alleged Fourth Amendment violation, in other words, and the state appellate procedure is "full and fair," he cannot get the Federal court even to review the merits of his Fourth Amendment claim.

Two Conditions The High Court did not bar Federal courts altogether from reviewing state inmates' claims regarding the exclusionary rule. But, the court said, there will now have to be two conditions before the Federal court can grant relief: The inmate will have to show that the state system did not allow full and fair litigation of the issue, and that the evidence had been illegally seized. Justice Lewis F. Powell Jr. wrote the opinion.

In a 1969 case on a related issue, the Court specifically said that habeas corpus relief would be available in cases involving Fourth Amendment claims. More generally, the Court ruled in 1953 that all Federal constitutional claims by state inmates could be raised in habeas corpus proceedings, even where the claim had already been reviewed in the state courts.

At that time, the exclusionary rule had not been held to apply to state court trials as well as to Federal.

The Court contended today that if the exclusionary rule were applied "indiscriminately," it could generate "disrespect for the law and administration of justice."

The Justices reasoned that the exclusionary rule is a judicial-made rule and not a constitutional right—and thus, that application of the rule was not encompassed among those violations of constitutional rights that entitle a defendant to habeas corpus relief.

The other Fourth Amendment rulings today similarly contrasted with prior decisions. In one, the Court ruled by 5 to 3 that even if evidence seized by state officials is ruled inadmissible for a state

court trial, because it was illegally obtained, the Federal Government may use it against the owner in a civil proceeding to adjudicate tax liability.

In 1960, the high court had ruled that evidence that was illegally seized by state officers could not be used against the defendant in a Federal criminal trial.

Justice Harry A. Blackmun, writing for the majority in today's tax liability case, stressed that it was a civil proceeding, not a criminal trial, and that the Federal court should apply the 1960 decision in conjunction with Federal tax officials; hence, Justice Stewart said, the "civil" proceeding serves as an adjunct to the enforcement of criminal law, and the 1960 rule should apply.

In another decision today, written by Justice Powell, the Court ruled 7 to 2 that it was constitutional for the Border Patrol, in its efforts to catch illegal aliens, to stop and question motorists at permanent, "reasonably located" checkpoints on the highways—even when the officials have no warrants and no reasonable suspicions about the motorists they stop.

The Court also said it was constitutional for Border Patrol officials to refer motorists selectively from the initial checkpoint to a secondary inspection area for questioning, on the basis of criteria that would not be enough to sustain the constitutionality of stops made by roving patrol cars.

It said that this type of referral was all right "even if it be assumed that such referrals are made largely on the basis of apparent Mexican ancestry."

Earlier Cases Conflict In several recent rulings involving Border Patrol searches, the Court had seemed to demand more justification for a stop. In one case, for example, the Court said that warrantless roving patrol stops of motorists to inquire about the occupants' citizenship violated the Fourth Amendment search and seizure rule unless the officers were aware of specific "articulate" facts, which together with reasonable inferences that could be drawn from the facts would reasonably give rise to the suspicion that there were illegal aliens in the cars.

In the fourth search and seizure decision today, the

Court found that a police search of the glove compartment of a locked car that was impounded for noninvestigatory reasons was not an unreasonable search. Hence, evidence found in the glove compartment—it was marijuana—was admissible at trial.

Chief Justice Warren E. Burger wrote for the majority. In this case, the Court was split more deeply, 5 to 4. All the members of the majority were Justices appointed by Presidents Ford and Nixon. The dissenters were Justices who were members of the Court in the Warren era.

Chief Justice Burger contended that the Court had always distinguished between automobiles and other search situations, such as a person's home, giving law enforcement officers more leeway regarding searches of cars largely because of the lessened expectation of privacy a person has regarding his or her car.

The dissenters disputed the majority's historical analysis. In any event, today's decision ratified a long-standing and apparently common police practice, but, on the other hand, does so for the first time, allowed policemen more leeway than the Court has allowed previously in such searches.

In the habeas corpus case, the Court contended that the main purpose of the rule was to deter police misconduct. Itions of any said it agreed that the rule

TRIAL OF HARRISES DELAYED ON ILLNESS

Special to The New York Times LOS ANGELES, July 6—The trial of William and Emily Harris was postponed for a day after Mr. Harris became sick with a virus and had to stay in his jail cell.

After Superior Court Judge Mark Brandler excused a panel of prospective jurors, saying "Mr. Harris is not feeling well today," Mrs. Harris angrily charged that her husband had been sick since Friday and had been asking without success to see a physician. She said the authorities would not call a doctor to the jail until this morning because of the holiday weekend.

Then a brief and bitter court session, similar to other confrontations the eight-day trial had had, erupted between the judge and the jury. Mr. Harris accused the jurors of bias. "If you words, you plied. Later he did not is ill or no only receive cal report; would not a morrow and physician i stand to sa was "too ill session."

ONE IN THE FR

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New York Still Giddy With the Bicentennial

By LUCINDA FRANKS

New Yorkers, alight with the unquenchable spirit of celebration, that has transformed their city into a great Bicentennial carnival for several days, refused yesterday to let America's birthday party end.

Naval cadets turned the cobblestoned Fulton Street area of South Street Seaport Museum into a resounding dance hall, thousands once again jammed the piers at the seaport, and on the West Side to catch a glimpse of the tall ships, and a blizzard of paper-filled lower Broadway.

And as the magic continued, the Sanitation, Police and Parks Departments dealt with the harsh reality of the impact that had been made by the influx of millions into Manhattan.

The Sanitation Department, which said the debris was "up to our knees," cleared 1,772 long-of-refuse from the week-end celebration. The department expects to spend about \$500,000 on the total cleanup and they face a special Federal law every piece of refuse from a foreign ship must be specially bagged and incinerated.

The forestry service of the Parks Department spent yesterday morning repairing the damage done by eager fest scuttling to view the ships and the fireworks in Riverside and Battery Parks. The agency planted several acres of begonias that had been transplanted and cut off tree limbs damaged when spectators climbed them for a better look.

There was some good news for the taxicab business during the weekend. The Metropolitan Taxicab Board of Trade reported that cabs had their best income in 30 years.

The police reported that the views were not as crowded as they were on Monday, but at South Street Seaport, officials still had to close Pier 15 for a short time in the afternoon as they did the day before. At the midtown Hudson River piers, hundreds of complaining visitors were left outside—unable to get near the tall ships docked there—when the gates were closed before 4 P.M.

"I came all the way from Old Bridge, New Jersey," said Beatrice Coran, accompanied by her daughter, Michelle, "to see the ships and to see the fireworks, which were scheduled to leave today.

"This is much better than watching the sailboats," said Job Roria, a Brooklyn fireman visiting the USS Hoist, a large navy salvage and rescue ship that glistened in the sunlight.

"The sailing ships were pretty—all the different colors, but its much more fun to be on a boat. I can see how everything works."

Docked behind the Hoist was the missile cruiser USS Wainwright, which carried Vice President Rockefeller during the Operation Sail parade on Sunday. Visitors swarmed around a dummy diving suit on the main deck, where a crew member explained how the apparatus worked.

Thousands came yesterday from as far as Connecticut and Massachusetts to see the tall ships docked at the Midtown Hudson River piers and the South Street Seaport.

The warships that took part in the International Naval Review are leaving today, and the few tall ships that remain in Hudson River depths for the day will be open at the discretion of the captains.

Carnival Atmosphere

The sidewalks near the Seaport were so crammed there were squeezing by run only and people, waiting in a line that stretched for a quarter of a mile, climbed fences and even perched atop Porto-Sans to catch a glimpse of the tall ships, the perfect symmetry of their masts and yardarms silhouetted against the equally elegant Brooklyn Bridge.

The area around Fulton Street was like a carnival: barker sold all manner of things from horoscopes and handwriting analyses to big, fuzzy teddy bears; gypsies peddled paper flowers; brass bands marched up and down playing "America the Beautiful"; great blocks of ice tumbled out of trucks supplying a plethora of ethnic food stalls; and great piles of watermelons and shopping carts of bagels were everywhere.

Later in the afternoon, the festive mood reached a peak as the tall ships ended their parade that had marched along Broadway to City Hall with a lunch of free, hero sandwiches, watermelon and Italian ice.

Then, a rock band began to play and the cadets kicked up their heels, and grabbed young women from the crew of the Sir Winston Churchill, a top-sail schooner from Britain. Soon the entire area was rocking.

"It was magnificent—I've never seen Fulton Street so flooded with pure joy," said a spokeswoman at the South Street Seaport Museum: "New York gave the cadets a farewell that they will never forget."



Inside City Hall, crew members of the Sir Winston Churchill, in straw hats, receiving some attention yesterday from other sailors who participated in Operation Sail.



Sailors and cadets hitting a chow line at South Street Seaport dominated by a giant hero sandwich.

Cadets and Other Sailors on Parade

Continued From First Page, Second Section

Cunard Building on the west 10 minutes before the 26th Army Band from Staten Island struck up and the marchers stepped north at 12:02 P.M.

"I've seen more than 20 Wall Street parades," Secretary of the Navy J. William Middendorf 2d, who used to be a New York investment banker, said later, "and this was the biggest since MacArthur."

Scraps on a Tablecloth

Even hampered by computerization, which cuts the need for tape, and by air-conditioning which seals many office windows, workers in the tall buildings along the way showered down paper. When the Italian contingent with its big red, white and green banner carried flat like a tablecloth, whizzed right into City Hall plaza, scraps of colored paper danced on the cloth.

As the crowds gathered along Broadway as early as 10 A.M. for the parade, sailors and others reflected on the Bicentennial extravaganza here.

Ard Stieme, from the Norwegian ship KNM Trondheim, said it all was "funny... nothing like this, ever happens in Norway." But, he added, "It is good to see the national feelings so great here."

Kris Shaw, a U.S. Army private, said he liked the idea of the parade. "The people like us, and the veterans like us," he said.

Mr. Shaw, who plays the trumpet in the marching band, said he especially enjoyed "watching the women on the sidelines as I march."

Leaning against the wooden barricades at Morris Street were Mr. and Mrs. Marcelle Cavarelli from Woodside, Queens. Mr. Cavarelli, who is originally from Italy, will become an American citizen next year.

"I'm giving my husband a tour of all the Bicentennial events," said Mrs. Cavarelli. "He said it makes him feel like an American already."

The color guard of the armed forces police led off, followed by the Fort Hamilton ceremonial honor guard in buff-and-rufus Colonial garb. They marched past the office towers and the old landmarks—Trinity Church, St. Paul's and up to City Hall itself, where more than 100 national flags flashed behind the spectator seats and, in the rotunda behind the bridge of refreshment tables, the statue of George Washington carried a red, white and blue wreath.

The crowd was big, noisy and thoroughly well-behaved.

"We expect some trouble over the Chileans, a police security man had murmured before the march started. There have been protests at which political prisoners allegedly had been tortured. But the Chileans were cheered along with everyone else yesterday.

The noisiest waves of applause were for the dancing golden dragon of the Ho Nan Shou Lin Association, the 44 young women in the crew of the Sir Winston Churchill in their white dresses, blue sashes or collars and straw hats

and the Israelis in their navy blue berets, whites and black combat boots.

Once ticker-tape parades through nontime crowds along Broadway had become a New York cliché, so much so that the practice was cut back early in the administration of Mayor John V. Lindsay. The last time the paper had rained on a lower Broadway parade was Oct. 20, 1969, when the city cheered its World Series champions, the Mets. The biggest ever had been for the return of Gen. Douglas MacArthur in 1951.

Yesterday, when the marchers reached City Hall, Mayor Beame read a proclamation hailing "the most magnificent and glorious display of maritime splendor in this century." Adm. Isaac S. Kidd, barking as if he were giving commands from the bridge of a warship, told the crowd, "Hurry up and have your next 100th birthday, and invite us back."

Then the cadets and other

sailors ambled off to the South Street Seaport for a party, and the brass, at a reception inside City Hall, was served champagne and Chock Full o' Nuts sandwiches.

Police Commissioner Michael J. Codd, accepting congratulations on the job that his men had done during the weekend that brought millions of visitors to the city, said: "You've got to have excitement in a big city. Without it, you might as well be in White Oaks, Iowa."

Fire Commissioner John T. O'Hagan, standing at his side, in the crowded rotunda, agreed that the big weekend had given an enormous psychological lift to the much-criticized city.

But there was one of those New York kind of reminders that some problems persist. The reception had been scheduled for the City Council Chamber, but mayoral aides said that part of the chamber's ceiling had caved in some time over the weekend.

Christian Named Head of New York School Board

By JUDITH CUMMINGS

Dr. Robert J. Christen was elected yesterday to a one-year term as president of the Board of Education by his fellow board members. He succeeds Isalah Robinson Jr.

A sliver of several hundred school-lunch workers protesting a two-hour reduction of their summer workday delayed the board's brief session for an hour and forced it out of the ornate Hall of the Board into the library at school headquarters, 110 Livingston Street, Brooklyn.

Dr. Christen, who is 48 years old and a Bronx resident, was the board's chief negotiator in last year's contract talks with the United Federation of Teachers, which started a five-day walkout in September. A former history professor at Manhattan College, Dr. Christen was lunches provided daily by the board's vice president last year. He is succeeded in that

34 Hospitals Get Ready For Strike as Talks Stall

Continued From Page 1, Col. 7

workers receive at least a cost-of-living raise.

The union accepted that recommendation, but the hospitals balked, saying they had no money for any increases, since the state had put a limit on Medicaid and Blue Cross payments that now make up most hospital income.

State officials said the fiscal crisis made it impossible to give out any additional money for wage increases now. The union contends that the hospitals can cover the cost of living increase by making other economies.

The attempts by hospitals to maintain as many services as possible stirred some bitterness among members of the Committee of Interns and Residents, the union that represents the house staff doctors who would be asked to take over many of the duties of the strikers.

Dr. Jay Dobkin, president of the committee, said, "We think it irresponsible and dangerous to patients for the hospitals to maintain business as usual to break the strike."

Dr. Dobkin said the hospitals should limit their services to emergencies only. He added that some of his union's doctors had been asked to perform services such as serving meals should a strike occur. He said they might refuse to do that.

Hospitals have been reluctant to reduce the number of patients even in the face of a strike. As Grace Kraskin, director of public relations for the Beth Israel Medical Center, put it:

"We're very conscious that every time we have an empty bed we have lost income. We have to practice sound business as well as sound medicine."

A union spokesman said yesterday that an agreement had been reached with one hospital—the 222-bed Hempstead (L.I.) General—for a settlement on the basis of the fact-finders' recommendations. Asked how he expected to meet the terms when others said they could not, Hempstead General's administrator, Charles J. Hackett, said: "Let's just say we'll have to talk."

The strike would also affect 3,000 workers in 13 nursing homes and 1,500 workers in the municipal hospitals who work under affiliation agreements with voluntary hospitals.

The deadline for those workers has been set for Saturday at 6 A.M.

According to the League of Voluntary Hospitals and Homes of New York, the following hospitals are among those that would be affected today by a strike:

Beth Israel Medical Center, Bronx Memorial Hospital Center, Bronx-Lebanon Hospital Center, Hillside Hospital, Hillside Hospital and Medical Center of Brooklyn, Kings County Hospital, Kings County Jewish Medical Center, Arthur S. Legas Memorial Hospital, Lina Island Jewish-Hillside Medical Center, South Shore Hospital, Lutheran Medical Center, Metropolitan Hospital Center, Manhattan Eye, Ear & Throat Hospital, Montefiore Hospital and Medical Center, Mount Sinai Medical Center, New York Medical College-Flower and Fifth Avenue Hospitals, Presbyterian Hospital in the City of New York, St. Barnabas Hospital, St. John's Episcopal Hospital, St. John's Queens Hospital, St. Luke's Hospital, St. Vincent's Hospital, Hospital of the Albert Einstein College of Medicine.

About New York

The Dog Owners and the P...

By TOM BUCKLEY

A Doberman pinscher, ears laid back, teeth bared, stalked through Tompkins Square Park one morning last week.

"That your dog?" John Garrison asked a muscular youth who leaned against the fence.

"Yeah," he replied.

Mr. Garrison, who has the reputation of being one of the toughest and hardest-working patrolmen in the Sanitation Department, reached for his summons book.

"He just broke off the leash," the youth said. He whistled the animal over and slipped the chain around his long neck.

"Got any identification with you?" Mr. Garrison asked, as though he hadn't heard.

"No, it's in my apartment."

"To had," the patrolman replied. "I got to take you to the station house then."

The youth quickly found his wallet and removed a card.

Mr. Garrison copied off the name and address. Before he handed it back, however, he asked the youth to state his address, to spell his last name and to give his Social Security number as a check against imposture.

"That's \$10 if you mail it in," said Mr. Garrison, returning the identification with the completed summons.

"Isn't this incredible," the patrolman said to a man who was accompanying him on his rounds. "This used to be a beautiful park, and now look at it."

Empty beer cans and wine bottles were strewn about. There was broken glass everywhere. The grass grew rank and unmowed where it had not been destroyed by dog droppings.

A columned stone pergola at the north end of the park was covered with spray-can graffiti. Once a shady and quiet sanctuary amid the tenements of the Lower East Side, the park has become in the last five years an eyesore.

Mr. Garrison spotted a big brown mongrel with an up-curling tail, its sharp nose and long coat suggested a collie ancestry. It was also running loose.

"I know this one and I know its owner," he said.

The patrolman found the man. "Why you come talk to me?" the man shouted in heavily accented English.

"You no bother me. You no gonna hit me with your gun?"

"Have you got an identification?" Mr. Garrison asked.

The man started to walk away. "Come on over here," he shouted. "Over to where my friends are. Let the people see what you do."

And so it went for the next 10 minutes, the man being provocative and insulting, and the patrolman asking to see his identification, present police papers, and the summons book.

With his identification and the summons book.

"What can you do?" Mr. Garrison asked, brutally complacent first thing the boy said. "Why did you do it?"

Although dog only a small city's population, they are an influence proportion to the fouled streets, walks, a nuisance comes a health hazard, the warm mounds of the warm mounds have been able to lie areas of Tom Park turned into a cesspool.

"The big joke won't use them son said. 'Aft' run them, the too dirty."

An elderly woman.

"Officer, she a kitten in there. Can you do it?"

Mr. Garrison hands on with head in the air, gesturing.

"No, m'am, that's a job for the A.S.P.C. The woman at him, as she have read and abandoned a Garrison return with a smile.

"I thought she said 'kitty'."

Farther along a large black one seems to be in that part fenced itself. "I thought run," the own Garrison.

"You live in a place like this?"

"How can I a \$10 fine?" if looking at the on welfare."

"How can own a dog?" asked.

The only park, which exclusively to wine drinker looking youths of nine from program at the on East Sixth stood forlorn paths.

"I just bro for a breath said their team manian. 'I to the playgroup moving, sh."

"Would you be let their themselves boxes?"

New York High Court U Disputed Election of 3

By STEVEN R. WEISMAN

Special to The New York Times

ALBANY, July 6—The State Court of Appeals today upheld the validity of the disputed election of three members of the State Board of Regents in March 1975 that had produced angry charges by Republicans that the Democrats had rammed the selection through an unlawfully convened joint session of the Legislature.

The 6-to-1 decision by New York State's highest court overturns two lower-court rulings and lets stand the election of Jorge L. Batista of the Bronx, Louis E. Yavner of Manhattan and Mary Alice Kendall of Rochester. All three of them have been sitting on the Board of Regents since their disputed election because the earlier rulings permitted them to do so.

The court decision today, written by Judge Matthew J. Jasen, does not have much practical effect in terms of changing the makeup of the 15-member Board of Regents. It does bring to a close one of the more bizarre chapters in the recent annals of legislative and educational politics in the state.

The episode began when the Democratic-controlled Assembly sought in 1975 to appoint Mrs. Kendall, Mr. Batista and Mr. Yavner to the Board of Regents, which is the group that sets education policy for public and private institutions in the state.

Joint Session Provided

The State Constitution calls for agreement to be reached between both houses of the Legislature, and if the agreement cannot be reached, a "joint session" be held of the houses that chooses the members. Last year, when there was no agreement, Lieut. Gov. Mary Anne Krupsak, a Democrat and the presiding officer of the Senate, adjourned a session of the Senate and directed the Senators to hold the joint session with the Assembly.

But the Republicans who have the majority in the Senate,

Cincinnati Chief Sentenced

CINCINNATI, July 6 (UPI)—Carl V. Goodin, suspended Cincinnati police chief, was sentenced today to four months in jail and fined \$5,000 for perjury and tampering with evidence convictions. Judge Gilbert Bettzuan of Hamilton County common pleas court handed down a one-to-ten-year

Ohio penitentiary term to Mr. Goodin, but immediately suspended the sentence on the condition that Mr. Goodin spend four months in the county jail and pay a \$2,500 fine on each of the two counts. Mr. Goodin was released without bond pending an appeal.

FRESH IDEA GIVE TO THE FRESH AIR FUND

صلى الله عليه وسلم

About New Movies in Parks to Start on Monday

By LOUIS CALTA

Opening bill of this series of free movies in the city's parks, will be on the Central Park off Fifth Avenue Street known as Cinema Monday from 9 to 11 p.m.

There are on the first program to be shown in the parks. Each will have about nine to 30 minutes each, to 90 minutes each, established in being presented by Society of Lincoln in cooperation with Department of Cultural Affairs.

Book Describes Latvians in U.S.

"Latvians in Bicentennial America" is a 256-page new book by Osvalds Akmentins, a Boston Journalist, whose dedication in it reads, "Happy birthday, America." It tells of one of the nation's smaller ethnic groups—86,413 foreign-born or of Latvian parentage by the 1970 census.

Published by Latvian Gramata, of Waverly, Iowa, the book describes in essays, reproductions of newspaper and magazine articles and pictures, some in color, the story of a first wave of 5,000 immigrants from 1905 to 1910 and a second arrival of 45,000 after Soviet and Nazi occupation of the Baltic country.

Mr. Akmentins cites such Latvian-Americans as August Krastins, who was manufacturing two gasoline-powered automobiles a week in Cleveland as early as 1896; Janis Risbergs, who arrived as a displaced person in 1947 and a dozen years later had the controlling interest in the General Builders Corporation, and Marie Ozene of Chicago, who was Miss U. S. A. in 1965. Mr. Akmentins and his own family were 1950 arrivals.

Picnics for Elderly Set at Cathedral

From now through Aug. 27, a picnic and entertainment program for elderly persons will be held from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M. in the tree-shaded lawns and gardens of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, Amsterdam Avenue and 112th Street.

The program, called "picnic at the Cathedral," offers tours of the cathedral, table games, free refreshment and regularly scheduled entertainment. A high point of the program will be the annual "Open Garden Party" scheduled for Thursday, when the Phil Bennett Trio will play.

The program is co-sponsored by the cathedral and the city's Department for the Aging.

Nine Appointed To Humanities Unit

WASHINGTON, July 6 (UPI)—President Ford today appointed nine new members of the National Council on the Humanities, including Eugene Smith Pulliam, publisher of The Indianapolis Star and News.

Named with Mr. Pulliam to serve terms expiring in January 1982 were John Wolfe, a Columbus, Ohio businessman; Joe Bob Rushing, an educator in Fort Worth; Concha Ortiz y Pine de Kleven of Albuquerque, N. M.; Richard Lyman, president of Stanford University; Jay Gordon Hall, a General Motors executive in Washington; John Hope Franklin, a history professor at the University of Chicago; and Nancy Davies of Enid, Okla.

The ninth appointee, Durward B. Varner, president of the University of Nebraska, was named for a term expiring in January 1980.

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Events Today

Film

LE MAGNIFIQUE, a French film directed by Philippe de Broca, starring Jean-Paul Belmondo and Jacqueline Bisset, at the Fine Arts Theater.

Music

MOSTLY MOZART FESTIVAL, Allie Tully Hall, Lincoln Center, 8 p.m.

JEFFERSON STARSHIP, rock, Shea Music Center, Park Ave. 8 p.m.

CHAEVER MUSIC FESTIVAL, Wellington Park, Central Park, 8 p.m.

RAY BARTHELEMY, Thelma Houston, Bobby Roubin, 8 p.m.

SAMMY DAVIS, Jr. and others, Carnegie Hall, 8 p.m.

SUBURGUEIN MEMORIAL CONCERT, GOLDMAN BAND, Damrosch Park, Lincoln Center, 8 p.m.

FESTIVAL QUARTET, CUNY Graduate Center, 20 West 42d Street, 12:15 p.m.

LIGHT OPERA OF MANHATTAN, East Side Playhouse, 334 East 74th Street, 8 p.m.

SHIRLEY SCOTT TRIO with Harold Vida Jazz, West Street between Cortlandt and Old Slip, 10 p.m.

MUNICIPAL CONCERTS ORCHESTRA, Seaside Park, Southview Avenue and West 51st Street, Brooklyn, 8 p.m.

Dance

AMERICAN BALLET THEATER, New York State Theater, "Les Sylphides," "The Firebird," "The Sleeping Beauty," "The Nutcracker," "The Swan Lake," "The Little Prince," "The Leaves are Falling," 8 p.m.

RUSSIAN BALLET FESTIVAL, Metropolitan Opera House, 8 p.m.

RECREATION DANCE FESTIVAL ALL-AMERICAN MOVIE MUSICAL, 5100 Theater, 20 West 43rd Street, 7:30 p.m.

Tide Turns: Paris Warmly Greet an Exhibition of Early Symbolists

By PIERRE SCHNEIDER

Special to The New York Times

PARIS — The success of "Symbolism in Europe," a mammoth exhibition at the Grand Palais, through July 19, would seem to indicate that another so-called historical injustice is currently being righted. Less than 10 years ago the 250 works painted by 87 artists from 15 countries between 1880 and 1900 would have been as welcome as a glass of milk on an alcoholic's dinner table. Today, a public disgusted with our consumer society and yearning for spiritual values looks with sympathy upon a generation of artists who, in the thick of 19th-century materialism, dared to vindicate what their most intelligent apologist, Albert Aurier, called "the right to dream."

They share little more than a violent revulsion against the mediocrity of the world

in which they felt trapped and a desperate longing for the ideal, the mysterious, the poetic—in short, as one of them, Alfred Kubin, called it, "the other side." The aim of symbolism, in the words of the French poet Jean Moreas, who wrote the movement's "manifesto," is "to clothe ideas in sensible forms." The ideas were, in many ways, refreshing: Myths, religiosity, womanhood, death, night, banished from the canvas for nearly a century, now became acceptable themes again.

Content and Form

The trouble lay in the clothes. To express the invisible, the great majority of the artists shown at the Grand Palais made use of that invidious brand of Realism provided by the academic tradition. As a result, the symbolist ideal became as tangible as a pork chop. Death seems to emerge from the Grand

Guignol and Salome from the Folies-Bergere. Mystery was a matter of lighting; the painter borrowed his tricks from fortunetellers. The greatest critic of the age, Felix Feneon, diagnosed the trouble perfectly when he rebuked the symbolists for forgetting "that three apples by Cézanne on a tablecloth are astounding and sometimes mystical, and that Wagner's entire Valhalla becomes as uninteresting as the Chamber of Deputies when they paint it."

Integration Achieved

The mistake made by most of the symbolists was to believe that the sublimity of their content freed them from all obligations toward form. James Whistler was well aware of the danger. "Everything," he said, "is at once surface and symbol." All those who achieved real success as makers of visual symbols—and the exhibition

provides hardly any discoveries in this respect—were careful to remember this dual obligation. Redon is as much a realist as Seurat; Puvion de Chavannes undertakes a simplification of forms similar to that sought by Millet; Gauguin evoked his language out of Impressionism.

Indeed, this confused but fascinating exhibition provides an extreme illustration of the fact that one can never treat subject matter apart from style, and that the subject, to be alive, must avail itself of the vital style of its time, which, around 1880-1900, was Impressionism and Post-Impressionism. That was the language you had to use, even if what you wanted to say was the very opposite. In a way, the true symbolists will be found in the generation of Kandinsky, precisely because they reconciled "spiritual" themes with a mode of expression derived from the art of Courbet.

Manet, Monet, Seurat, Cézanne, Matisse—i.e., an art of Realists.

The consequence of this curious interdependence is that the successful symbolist—say a Gauguin—has become integrated into the mainstream of modern art.

On the other hand all those who forgot that everything which is said on earth must be said in the ways of the earth were mercilessly swept away by the advent of Fauvism in 1905—the very year that Jules Renard, a shrewd observer of the symbolist age, noted in his journal after a dream-filled night, "Awakening, that ruthless street-sweeper, has pushed it all into the sewer." The current revival of symbolist art testifies to our moral somnolence and cultural fatigue. At the first sign of a renewal of creative energy, these anemic visions will be driven back into the storerooms of our museums.

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Five Die as Planes Collide

COLUMBUS, Ind., July 6 (UPI)—Two single-engine planes flying in formation got their wings entangled yesterday and crashed, killing all five occupants. The victims, all from Indiana, were identified as Neva Nash, 19 years old, of Fishers; Donna Dalton, 27, of Westfield; Bonnie Newby, 24, of Indianapolis; and Arnold Jackson, 38, and William Roe, 43, both of New Castle.

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Music: Impressive Soloists in Mozart

By ALLEN HUGHES
Concerts for two or more soloists are being featured in the Mostly Mozart Festival concerts at Alice Tully Hall this week. Jaime Laredo, who usually devotes himself to playing the violin or viola, has now added conducting to his activities and is leading the Festival Orchestra.
Functioning in the informal manner of an 18th-century kapellmeister rather than the podium-mounting, baton-wielding style of a conventional conductor of today, Mr. Laredo is presiding over performances of Bach's Concerto in D minor for Two Violins, Vivaldi's Concerto Grosso in B minor for Four Violins and Concerto in E minor for Cello and Bassoon, Haydn's Sinfonia Concertante for Violin, Cello, Oboe and Bassoon and Mozart's Sinfonia Concertante in E flat for Violin and Viola.
An impressive list of soloists has been arrived at by bringing in the entire Guarneri Quartet (Arnold Steinhardt and John Dalley, violinists; Michael Tree, violist, and David Soyer, cellist), adding Leonard Arner, Oboist, and Loren Gluckman, bassoonist, and including Mr. Laredo himself as violinist in three of the concertos.
On Monday night, in the first presentation of this program, the performances had the kind of hearty vitality and integrity that has characterized Mostly Mozart orchestral concerts from their earliest years. Apart from a couple of flubs from the French horns, the expertise of the ensemble players remained pretty well unshuffled. Slickness and suavety were not much in evidence, but the interpretations were well coordinated all the same.
The curiosity of the program note suggested, in what might be termed gross understatement, that this piece might have been experimental. It is, in fact, so peculiar and so tentative in its effects, that one wonders if Vivaldi himself actually considered it a viable work. Since the poor man is long since dead and cannot defend himself, it seems a bit unfair to present so atypical and ineffective a piece as this in a concert, but Vivaldi will probably survive the insult.

Basie and All-Star Group Close Jazz Festival With Real Dance

The best thing about the Newport Jazz Festival's Farewell Dance, which was held at Roseland Dance City on Monday, was that it was a dance. The music, which was provided by an all-star group and by the Count Basie band, gathered a momentum that it would probably not have attained in the more comfortable but less informal concert hall. When it built up a rhythmic tension that demanded expression in movement, the means of expression was at hand.
The all-star group was almost identical to combinations of musicians that have performed at numerous Newport events, particularly the Mid-night Jam Sessions at Radio City Music Hall. But this time the musicians were playing for dancers, and for listeners who were crowding up around the bandstand, and as a result their solo choruses were much more lively and committed than the usual jam-session fare.
Eddie (Lockjaw) Davis and Illinois Jacquet, two tenor saxophonists with rough, growling sounds, were especially superb. Mr. Jacquet was more restrained than usual, but no less appealing, while Mr. Davis gurgled and honked and reared back before unleashing his upper register whoops. There were other exciting solos from Zoot Sims, the tenor saxophonist, and Vic Dickenson, the trombonist.
Imaginative Solos
The Basie band, making its third appearance at this year's festival, played its dance arrangements, which were smooth and functional. The band's soloists did not project the sort of electricity that the previous set had generated, with the exception of the trombone soloist, Al Grey. Waving his plunger mute in front of the bell of his horn like a red flag in front of a bull, Mr. Grey charged into several blues-drenched solos of great imagination and energy as the dancers cheered him on.
The success of the Farewell Dance, and of the Jazz Fair, which took place on Monday afternoon, suggests that not all Newport events necessarily belong in concert halls. Some of the groups that performed at the fair did belong indoors, but some of the jam-session groupings that performed in Radio City would have made much more sense, and more exciting music, in an atmosphere like that of Roseland.
ROBERT PALMER

SPECIAL PROSECUTOR LOSES BID ON CASES

The special anticorruption prosecutor's office lost two attempts yesterday to reopen key cases that it lost last month.
In one case, the State Court of Appeals said that it would not hear rearguments of a decision in which it had decided that the special prosecutor's jurisdiction was "limited strictly to the criminal-justice process or system" in New York City.
Maurice H. Nadjari, who was replaced as special prosecutor last week by John F. Keenan had interpreted his jurisdiction more broadly than that.
In a second case, the Appellate Division of State Supreme Court in Brooklyn declined to modify an opinion relating to the reversal of the conviction and dismissal of an indictment against Thomas J. Mackell, the former Queens District Attorney.
Last month, after the Court of Appeals said that it could not look at the lower court's reasons for the reversal because the reversal was based "on the law and the facts," the special prosecutor's office asked the Appellate Court in Brooklyn to change its earlier ruling to read "on the law alone." By that state law that would have enabled the Court of Appeals to review the reasons for the reversal. But yesterday, the appellate court refused to do so, saying that it had considered "the facts" initially.

Christine Weidinger, Met Soprano, Bride

Christine Weidinger, a soprano with the Metropolitan Opera for the last four years, was married last night in Phoenix, Ariz., to Kenneth Smith, assistant house manager at the Metropolitan.
The Rev. Dr. Richard Jackson performed the ceremony in the North Phoenix Baptist Church.
The bride, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William J. Weidinger of Phoenix, has a three-year contract with the Stuttgart Opera in Germany and is scheduled to make her debut there on Aug. 28 as Susanna in "Le Nozze di Figaro."
Mr. Smith, son of Mrs. Otto Teszler of Hilton Head, S.C., received B.A. and M.A. degrees from the University of North Carolina.

Earthquake Hits California

OROVILLE, Calif., July 6 (UPI)—A light earthquake rumbled through this northern California community last night but no damage was reported.

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Vermont Air Crash Kills Two
PLAINFIELD, Vt., July 6 (AP)—Two central Vermont men were killed yesterday in the crash of their private two-seat aircraft here. The men were identified as Joseph Edwards, 47 years old of Chelsea, and Paul Bunick, 27, of Barre.

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NEW YORK CITY: Bloomingdale's East Side, Lexington Ave. & 59th St.—10022
- NEW JERSEY
NORTH HACKENSACK: Bloomingdale's Bergen County, Rte. 4 & Hackensack Ave.—07602

American Shakespeare Theatre

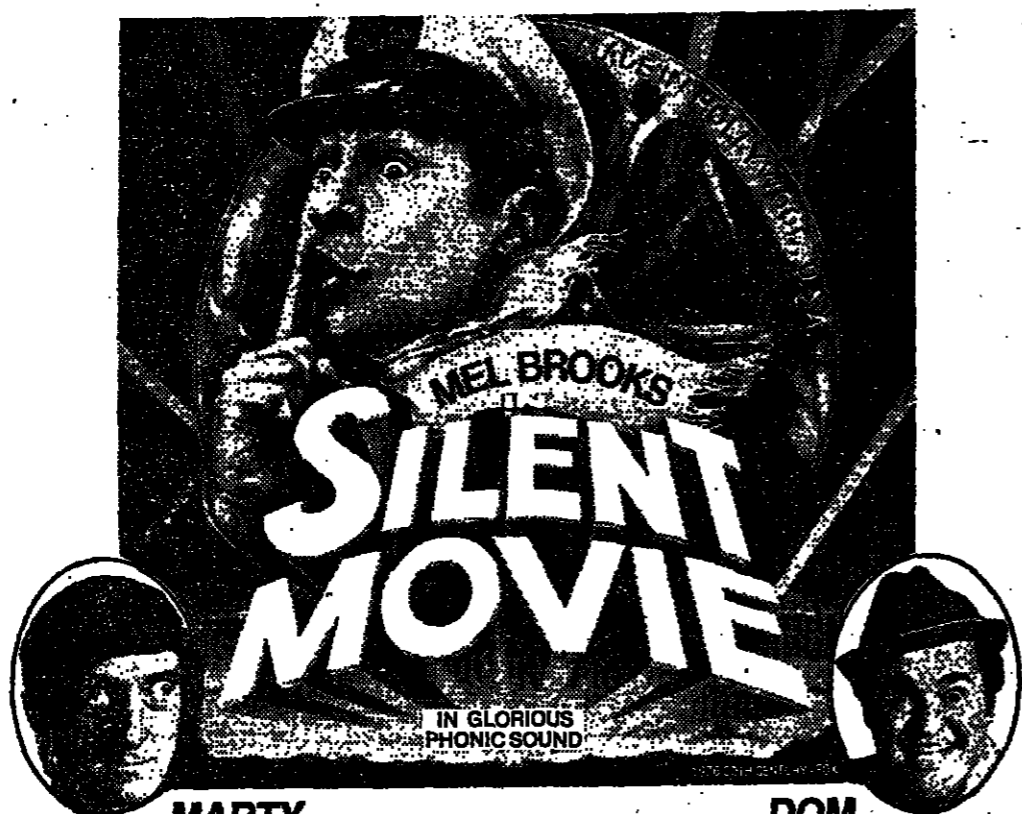
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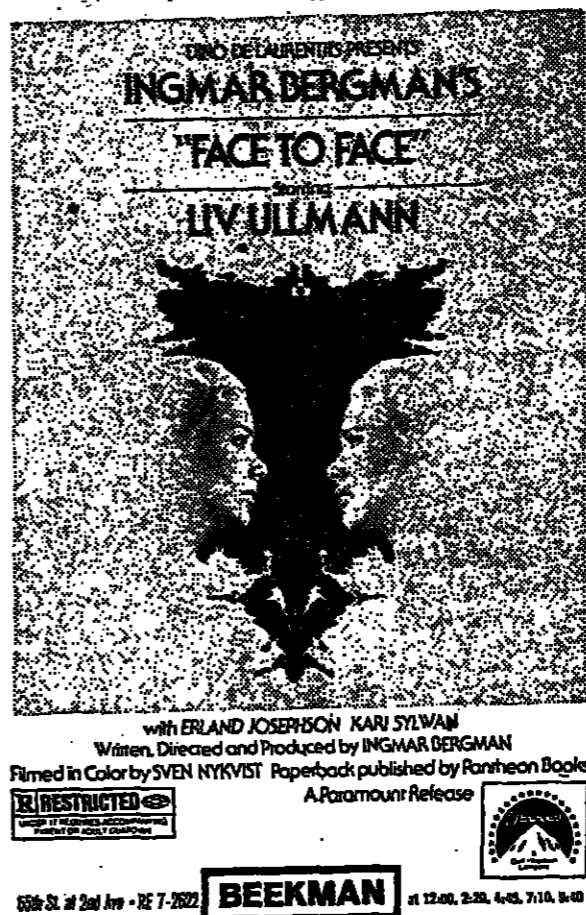
CINEMA I 3rd Ave. at 60th St. PL3-6022 12, 1:35, 3:15, 5, 6:40, 8:20, 10

CINEMA II 3rd Ave. at 60th St. PL3-0774-5 1, 2:35, 4:15, 6, 7:40, 9:20, 11

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"If there is any doubt that Liv Ullmann is the finest actress performing today, this film should put those doubts to rest!"
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—Joy Gould Boyum, Wall St. Journal



60th St. at 2nd Ave. • DE 7-2022 **BECKMAN** 12, 1:40, 3:20, 4:45, 7:10, 9:40

THE ENTERTAINMENT WEEKLY
12:20, 2:40, 5:00, 7:20, 9:40
ZIEGFELD / 6th

LE MARI
12, 2:40, 5:00, 7:20, 9:40
FINE ARTS / 6th

THE OJ
12, 2, 4
COBURN / 3rd

THE I
12, 2, 4
34th St. East

MURDER
12, 2, 4
COMM. CAROUSEL
11:30, 1
BARONET / 3rd

JANUS / 6th
BEAUTY & THE BEAST
12, 2:30, 4:30, 6:30, 8:30
LA 5
7:30, 9

NEW YORKER
WALLY DISNEY
DM
2:30
NO DE NO R
12:1

FESTIVAL / 5th

ALL PRESIDE
12, 2:35, 4
WAVELEY / 6th

WORLD A ROMANTIC IN AIR
BIG
1004 57th Ave. 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10

Veronique
The Summer of my 34th year
A FILM BY CLAUDE CHABLOU
Presented by LEVITT PRODUCTIONS
"A gem of a film...most impressive."
—Women's Wear Daily
"A lovely and fragile film."
—Vivian Carter

68th St. Playhouse
23rd Ave. at 68th St. • RE-4-0222
12, 1:30, 3:10, 4:50, 6:30, 10
English Subtitles

Elliot Gould **Dianne Keaton**
I WILL, I WILL
12:44-4:11
6th & 8th Sts. **72nd St. East**
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MANHATTAN ZIEGFELD 12th St. at 4th Ave.	BROOKLYN PARADISE TOWN 2 13th St. at 10th Ave.	QUEENS PARADISE TOWN 2 13th St. at 10th Ave.	WASHTON PARADISE TOWN 2 13th St. at 10th Ave.	ROCKLAND PARADISE TOWN 2 13th St. at 10th Ave.
BRONX PARADISE TOWN 2 13th St. at 10th Ave.	MIDTOWN PARADISE TOWN 2 13th St. at 10th Ave.	WESTCHESTER PARADISE TOWN 2 13th St. at 10th Ave.	WESTCHESTER PARADISE TOWN 2 13th St. at 10th Ave.	WESTCHESTER PARADISE TOWN 2 13th St. at 10th Ave.
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"SO HOT IT HURTS!"
"The Joy of Letting Go" will do more for tired businessmen and their wives than a massive dose of vitamin E."
—New York Times
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—Larry J. Al Gold

SALUTE TO WARNERS
Wed., July 7—Sat., July 10
TO HAVE & HAVE NOT
Humphrey Bogart, Lauren Bacall, Walter Brennan / 12:30, 4:20, 8:10
THE BIG SLEEP
Humphrey Bogart, Lauren Bacall / 2:20, 6:10, 10:00
Sun., July 11—Tues., July 13
FORTY SECOND STREET
Dick Powell, Ruby Keeler, Ginger Rogers / 12:45, 4:35, 8:15
FOOTLIGHT PARADE
James Cagney, Dick Powell, Ruby Keeler / 2:40, 6:25, 10:10

ON THE BIG SCREEN AT THE REGENCY THEATRE
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—Norma McLean Stoop, After Dark

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ACADEMY AWARD WINNING
PHILIPPE NOIRET • ROMY SCHNEIDER
THE CORNET
12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10

ONE FLEW OVER THE CUCKOO'S NEST
A Fantasy Film
United Artists

MANHATTAN EMERALD HOTEL ST. City of Kings CINEMA STONES 12th St. at 4th Ave. JESSA 12th St. at 4th Ave. 12th St. CINEMA 12th St. at 4th Ave. ALPINE 12th St. at 4th Ave. CINEMA ASTOR 12th St. at 4th Ave.	BRONX PRESIDENT CITY ISLAND ALICE WESTCHESTER 12th St. at 4th Ave. 12th St. CINEMA 12th St. at 4th Ave. ALPINE 12th St. at 4th Ave. CINEMA ASTOR 12th St. at 4th Ave.	BROOKLYN RUFFALO CINEMA WEST 12th St. at 4th Ave. 12th St. CINEMA 12th St. at 4th Ave. ALPINE 12th St. at 4th Ave. CINEMA ASTOR 12th St. at 4th Ave.	QUEENS NAYEN CINEMA WEST 12th St. at 4th Ave. 12th St. CINEMA 12th St. at 4th Ave. ALPINE 12th St. at 4th Ave. CINEMA ASTOR 12th St. at 4th Ave.	UPSTATE N.Y. BATHURST CINEMA WEST 12th St. at 4th Ave. 12th St. CINEMA 12th St. at 4th Ave. ALPINE 12th St. at 4th Ave. CINEMA ASTOR 12th St. at 4th Ave.
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"Misty Beethoven"
93,000 NEW YORKERS HAVE SEEN
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THE BIG BUS
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"ACHIN FUN"
Fascinating and
A Film by Claude C. A Piec Plea
EXCLUSIVE ENGAGEMENT
QUAD 2
THALIA
ART-Cinema

BRANDO & NICHOLSON
MISSION BREAKS
7:40-8:30-9:20
BREAKFAST PASS
12-3:30-7:40
AIR CONDITIONED
PLAYBOY THEATRE
57th St. at 4th Ave.
12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10

HALD OVER
JACK NICHOLSON
ONE FLEW OVER
THE CUCKOO'S NEST
& Woody Allen's "Bananas"
ALL TIMES
FIRST AVE. CINEMA
12th St. at 4th Ave.
12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10

THUR TUESDAY
ST. MARKS CINEMA
133 2nd Ave. • 777-1955
At Pacino in
DOG DAY AFTERNOON
Jack Lemmon in
Prisoners of 2nd Ave.

Margaux Hemingway
"Lipstick"
ONCE IS NOT OTHER TIMES
ENOUGH!
THE CINEMA
12th St. at 4th Ave.
12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10

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(EXCHOLS)
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RIALTO II
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227-2002

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ERIC ROBERT OF THE HIGHEST QUALITY!
BEST FILM OF ITS KIND!
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—ONLY
—ADULTS
My Erotic Fantasies
—Plus The Mind-Boggling
"SISTER'S BAD HABIT"
59 ST. TWIN II
RIALTO II
42nd St. at 4th Ave.
227-2002

"UNDENIABLY SENSATIONAL"
—THE
—ADULTS
THE MAN WHO SKIED DOWN EVEREST
—Plus The Mind-Boggling
"SISTER'S BAD HABIT"
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RIALTO II
42nd St. at 4th Ave.
227-2002

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سكا من الامم

NS BUYING SOYBEANS

by an American Company in Recent Months Reported by U.S.

IM '76 HARVEST Like First, Is on 'Origin' Basis

LIAM ROBBINS The New York Times DETROIT, July 6—An American grain company has bought 1.5 million tons of soybeans...

soybean futures the third session on the Chicago exchange. Page 53.

ely to be shipped to the United States.

the sale caused a sharp rise in soybean prices...

Secretary of Agriculture Earl Butte said...

is said to result in a 10 percent increase in the price of sunflower seed...

Top Outlook FOR JULY 6 (AP) U.S. United States experts, just back from the election period...

OFFER and change in price ON, NEW YORK

100.58 100.58 100.58

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ROCA'S Boutique ACQUILINE BISSET

Car Sales Up 20.9% in Final Third of June

Big 3 Market Strong While A.M.C. and Imports Slip

DETROIT, July 6—Domestic new car sales climbed 20.9 percent in the final third of June...

Combined domestic-import sales for the full month of 955,148 were 19 percent higher than last year...

The annual selling rate climbed to 8.9 million domestic cars in June from 8.7 million in May...

Discounts on Subcompacts Domestic auto executives said sales were up without the need for discounts...

Some full-size cars such as Mercuries are in short supply this summer...

Two G.M. luxury car divisions, Oldsmobile and Cadillac, both had sales records in June...

Industrywide sales for the June 21-30 period totaled 336,469 in nine days...

This raised sales for the full month to 829,146 domestic cars, a rate of 31,890 in 26 days...



Car buyers checking papers at West Park Chevrolet in Cleveland. Domestic auto sales rose almost 21 percent in the last third of June...

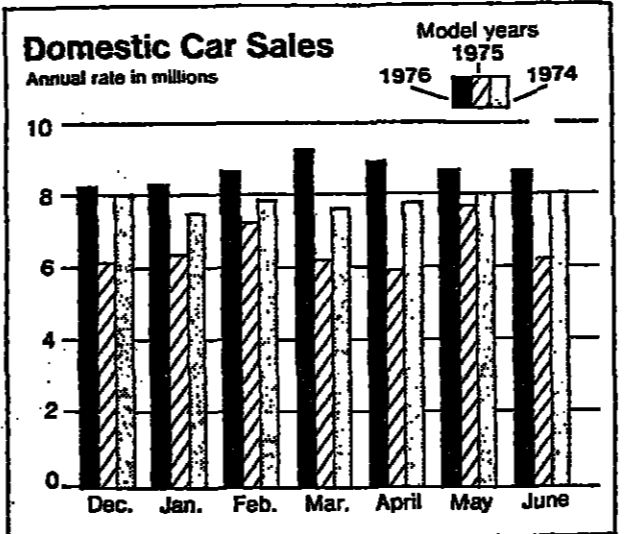
The daily selling rate was up 29 percent.

The daily rate was the fourth best for the month. The record is 41,720 in June 1973...

While the United States industry's Big Three—G.M., Ford Motor Company and the Chrysler Corporation—are all enjoying strong sales...

A.M.C., a small-car specialist at a time when the public is turning toward larger models...

Continued on Page 50, Column 1



U. S. LETTERS DUE ON FOREIGN AUTOS

Treasury to Tell Makers to Bring Prices in Line With Antidumping Rules

WASHINGTON, July 6 (UPI)—The Treasury Department has prepared letters to major foreign car manufacturers...

But in the second half of 1975, the rate of inventory decline slowed to a bare 2 percent...

Thus, the inventory swing added over \$40 billion to the business recovery from the first quarter of 1975 to the first quarter of 1976.

In retrospect, the 1973-75 slump was in large measure an inventory recession. From peak to trough, inventories fell by \$30 billion.

But now, having finished the swing back to stock-building, the rate of growth in total national output will be somewhat slower.

George Perry of the Brookings Institution has pinpointed the second-quarter rise in real G.N.P. at 4.6 percent...

Continued on Page 49, Column 2

High Court Allows Drug Store to Sue Detroit Edison Co.

WASHINGTON, July 6 (UPI)—The Supreme Court ruled today that state regulation of utilities does not completely shield power companies from private antitrust suits.

In a 6-3 decision, the court said a Detroit drug store owner could bring an antitrust suit against the Detroit Edison Company...

Lawrence Cantor, owner of the Selden Drug Company, charged Detroit Edison with antitrust laws by illegally tying in light bulb sales to the purchase of its electricity.

Mr. Cantor said Detroit Edison took advantage of its state-recognized monopoly to enter the private bulb market in unfair competition with retailers.

Lower Federal courts dismissed Mr. Cantor's suit on grounds the cost of bulb supplies were included in electric rates approved by the Michigan Public Service Commission.

The Supreme Court reversed, allowing Mr. Cantor to take his suit to trial. Justice John Paul Stevens, writing for the majority, said Detroit Edison had been supplying light bulbs since 1886...

Continued on Page 52, Column 3

STATE FARM DROPS OFFER TO AID GEICO

Pullout Could Disrupt Plans for Other Insurers to Help the Troubled Company

WASHINGTON, July 6—The State Farm Mutual automobile insurance company has withdrawn its offer to help bail out the financially troubled Government Employees Insurance Company...

The pullout of the nation's largest auto insurer could wreck a plan to have other insurance companies take over \$25 million worth of Geico's policies.

"State Farm is no longer a party to that program," said Thomas C. Morrill, a vice president of the company.

District of Columbia Insurance Commissioner Maximilian Wallach, who engineered the plan to reinsure 40 percent of Geico's policies, was unavailable for comment.

According to Mr. Morrill, State Farm offered on June 22 to reinsure 15 percent of the policies. One week later, the vice president said, State Farm would expire at the close of business on June 30 unless 100 percent of the policies were taken over.

Optimism Expressed Last Thursday, Mr. Wallach reported the policies were 75 to 80 percent reinsured, and he was optimistic he would get offers for the remaining policies. However, he did not have 100 percent of the policies reinsured by June 30, Mr. Morrill said.

Mr. Morrill refused to comment on what effect State Farm's withdrawal would have on the reinsurance plan. Other insurance companies have said they would pull out if State Farm did not participate.

The reinsurance plan was part of a three-phase effort to save Geico. Last week, the company's board of directors voted to offer \$75 million worth of preferred stock late this summer, as part two of the rescue effort.

Meanwhile, trading of Geico common stock was resumed today on the over-the-counter market where Geico shares were bid at 3 1/2 at the close on volume of 790,500, leading the most-active list.

Shearson as Consultants The beleaguered Government Employees Insurance Company announced yesterday that it had retained Shearson Hayden Stone Inc. as consultants to the company.

Pound Above \$1.80 In a Fresh Upturn

BRUSSELS, July 6 (UPI)—The British pound closed above the \$1.80 level for the first time in almost seven weeks on European money markets today, with predictions it was unlikely to revert to earlier depressed levels.

The dollar, meanwhile, rose slightly on almost all Continental markets.

Britain has drawn more than \$1.5 billion of its \$5.2 billion central bank support facility to aid the pound, according to reliable banking sources, The Associated Press reported.

The pound closed at \$1.803 after peaking earlier in the day at \$1.805. It ended at \$1.798 yesterday. The pound had not closed above \$1.80 since May 20.

Calculated against the current schedule for P.S.C. approval. Continued on Page 50, Column 1

Big Board Closing Profitable Loophole

Tape Racing Found to Have Aided Certain Brokers in I.B.M. Stock

By ROBERT J. COLE The New York Stock Exchange, acting on a complaint from the Chicago Board Options Exchange, has closed a highly profitable loophole that enabled a handful of stockbrokers with good contacts on the Big Board trading floor to make substantial profits in Internet Business Machines Corporation stock...

The loophole, called tape racing, enabled floor brokers and traders to relay to associates price quotations that were in their possession for periods of up to two minutes before they became public and were printed on the exchange's ticker tape...

Such information, obtained by trading floor personnel as part of their normal activities, was relayed to brokers off the trading floor who, in turn, would place orders for I.B.M. options on the Chicago options exchange.

I.B.M. a volatile stock, is one of the most heavily traded issues on the C.B.O.E. and, therefore, closely watched.

If, for example, a broker on the Big Board trading floor could tell an associate, before it became public information, that a trade had just taken place down 3/4 share, the associate could then sell I.B.M. options before the option price fell.

If, say, the stock rose 1/4, the associate, with such advance knowledge, could buy I.B.M. options before the price went up.

An option is the right to buy or sell stock at a given price within a given period. So far only call options—or the right to buy stock—are available.

The C.B.O.E. is understood to have complained to the Big Board after its I.B.M. market makers began to notice that, almost like poker players with X-ray eyes, stockbrokers were consistently "doing the right thing."

To solve the problem, the Big Board last week moved an optical scanning machine situated at the I.B.M. trading post from one spot to another about 15 feet away, thus reducing the time it takes to print a transaction in I.B.M. stock on the ticker tape from about two minutes to only 15 seconds.

Each stock transaction as it takes place is recorded on an electronically readable card and handed to a page clerk to place in an optical scanner, one that a trade had just taken place down 3/4 share, the associate could then sell I.B.M. options before the option price fell.

Continued on Page 51, Column 1

Weak Automobile Stocks Lead Market Downward

By VARTANIG G. VARTAN Weakness in automobile issues helped send the stock market lower yesterday in moderate trading.

The Dow Jones industrial average moved steadily downward during the afternoon to finish at 991.81 with a decline of 8.93 points. On Friday, staging a mild pre-holiday rally, it had climbed 5 points.

General Motors dropped 1 1/2 to 66 1/2, while Ford fell 1 1/2 to 55 1/2. Both issues reacted adversely to a report that the Federal Trade Commission is considering a wide investigation of the domestic auto industry which might ultimately produce some form of antitrust action. Chrysler eased 3/4 to 19 1/2.

Stocks of the Big Three auto producers sold off even as the companies reported stepped-up sales for late June amid a boom year.

In a sense, weakness in the auto stocks underscored a rotation of selling pressure that has appeared recently in the basic industry groups that, starting in late 1974, powered the sharp resurgence in stock prices.

Last week the chemical group was buffeted by selling. And yesterday only two of the 30 Dow industrials, which include many of the large companies making up "Smokestack America," showed higher prices. There were fractional gains in Proctor & Gamble and Texaco.

Natamox tumbled 3 points to 26 in response to a proposal by the Indonesian Government to increase its oil revenues. Natamox is prominent among foreign oil companies that operate in Indonesia under production-sharing agreements.

Meanwhile, the stocks of several companies with large interests in natural gas moved higher. Mesa Petroleum added 7/8 to 29 1/2, while Superior Oil rose 2 points to 18 1/2.

Skelly Oil added 3/4 to 87 after climbing 4 1/2 points on Friday. Last week's runup in Skelly was touched off by conjecture that the Mission Corporation, controlled by interests of the late J. Paul Getty, might try to buy up Skelly's remaining shares. Mission already owns 72 percent of Skelly's stock.

General Foods declined 3/8 to 28 1/2 on a report that soaring prices for coffee—a major contributor to the company's revenues and profits—could result in reduced demand.

Glamour stocks moved lower, with losses of a point or more appearing in I.B.M., National Semiconductor, Xerox, Disney and Texas Instruments. Analysts said that one bright spot in yesterday's rather drab market performance was provided by the utilities, which managed to post small gains. An upward move in the utility sector, in the past often foreshadowed gains in the industrial average. One interest-sensitive stock—Federal National Mortgage—Continued on Page 50, Column 3

Market Profile table showing stock market performance for Tuesday, July 6, 1976. Includes indices for N.Y.S.E., S.P. Comp., and Dow Jones Ind. with up/down/unchanged counts.

Balanced or Too Slow? Views Differ on Growth Rate, but There Is No Real Dispute on Facts or Outlook

By LEONARD SILK The United States economy, having completed the first phase of its recovery from the worst recession of the postwar period, has settled into a moderate rate of growth. From the standpoint of the Ford Administration, the expansion is just about right—"well balanced"—is the favorite term. From the standpoint of the Democrats, hoping to take over the White House in part on the economic issue, the rate of growth is too slow, the level of unemployment too high and the rate of inflation too great.

Although beauty or ugliness lies in the eye of the beholder, the facts on the state of the economy and the forecast about the near-term outlook through the election period and to the end of 1976—are not in real dispute.

The big bulls and the big bears of a year ago were both wrong. The economy has neither boomed nor relapsed into a second phase of the slump.

The first phase of the recovery (from the first quarter of 1975 through the first quarter of 1976) was a little faster than could be sustained once the swing in inventories was over. In the first quarter of last year, inventories were being cut at an annual rate of 25 billion. In the second quarter that rate of stock-cutting climbed to \$30 billion.

Continued on Page 49, Column 2

Point of Sale Cash Registers Are Becoming a Growth Industry

By GENE SMITH Any electronics field that has among its leaders the giant International Business Machines Corporation, the NCR Corporation and TRW Inc., has already reached the big-business level. So it is that the Point of Sale segment of the electronics industry now appears ready for true growth-industry status.

The J. C. Penney Company recently signed a contract with I.B.M. for up to 6,000 Point of Sale units valued at about \$30 million. The chain also has contracts with NCR and with the Singer Company, although the latter no longer manufactures the product.

Back in May 1969, when POS was in its infancy, J. C. Penney placed a \$10 million order with the General Electric Company for a number of its "Trader" POS terminals to be used in selected West Coast stores. In December the units were withdrawn to avoid complications during the Christmas rush and in September 1970 the contract was terminated.

POS is the latest generation of electronic cash register and as such will replace the standard electric cash register which, in turn, has all but removed the old mechanical cash registers from stores. Each POS device records the individual transaction and prints a customer's receipt while automatically providing information

division. It is also why TRW introduced late last month a new generation of POS equipment aimed at department stores.

"We went into the Singer deal to make money, not to get Singer's customers," J. Sidney Webb, executive vice president in charge of TRW Electronics, said in a recent interview here.

Last Dec. 28 Singer decided to dissolve its business machines division and took a \$325 million write-off. This was traced in the main to its POS operations. Joseph B. Flavin, who took over as chairman and president on Dec. 1, 1975, told a news conference after the annual meeting at Boston on May 13 that he thought the POS business would still develop into a major industry but that would not include Singer.

"Great Potential" Mr. Webb agreed with Mr. Flavin's assessment. He said in his interview: "This is a field with great growth potential. We first looked into it five years ago, but we wanted a new generation of equipment. Like all electronic businesses, there has to be a shakeout period. We feel the time is now ripe."

The TRW executive noted that his company had "probably 10,000 POS terminals" operating, the bulk with the May Department Stores. By

Continued on Page 50, Column 4

Had Pact With Singer

That explains why the company reached agreement in mid-May to perform maintenance and customer-support functions for the Singer Company's now defunct North American Business Machines

Continued on Page 50, Column 4

MONTHLY INCOME SHARES

For more information on our services and successful performance record, call: Harry S. Stotter, Senior Vice President, at (201) 646-5217.

United Jersey Bank Investment Management Division 210 Main Street Hackensack, N.J. 07602. Total assets: \$1.2 billion

Week's Steel Output Lowest Since April

The nation's steel production fell in the week ended July 3 to its lowest level since the week ended April 3, the American Iron and Steel Institute reported yesterday. The trade association placed weekly output at 2.66 million tons, with the production capability index at 87.7 percent.

This saw a decline of 1.9 percent from the June 26 week, when the nation's steel mills poured 2.72 million tons of raw steel and the index stood at 89.9 percent. Production for the week ended April 3 totaled 2.59 million tons and the index stood at 85.7 percent. In the interim, senior production has posted 10 gains and only three declines.

Cumulative production rose by 3.3 percent to 67.02 million tons and a production capability utilization index of 84.5 percent. The industry's output through July 3, 1975, amounted

Continued on Page 50, Column 4

Stock Market Indicators

(The tables for the most active trading, percentage changes, dollar leaders and the market diary pertain to the consolidated tape for all activity listed on the New York Stock Exchange and the American Stock Exchange. The market averages, however, are based on the P.M. New York closing.

TUESDAY, JULY 6, 1976

Consolidated Trading for N.Y.S.E. Issues

N.Y.S.E. Index: High 115.25, Low 114.32, Close 114.74, Change -0.11

S&P Averages: High 115.25, Low 114.32, Close 114.74, Change -0.11

Amex Index: High 165.7, Low 165.2, Close 165.7, Change +0.5

Changes: UPS, Amex, Most

Up-Down Volume: NYSE, Amex

NASDAQ Index: High 115.25, Low 114.32, Close 114.74, Change -0.11

Amex Issues: Most Active

O.T.C. Market Diary

Odd Lot Trading: Purchases of 12,970 shares, sales of 27,567 shares

The Dow Jones Stock Averages: 30 Industrials, 20 Transport, 15 Utilities, 65 Stocks

O.T.C. Most Active: GovEmp, Raychem, Procter

Volume by Exchanges: NYSE, Amex, NASDAQ, OTC

Consolidated Trading: Amex Issues, Most Active

O.T.C. Most Active: GovEmp, Raychem, Procter

O.T.C. Market Diary

Market Diary: Advances, Declines, Unchanged

Market Diary: Advances, Declines, Unchanged

O.T.C. Market Diary

Market Diary: Advances, Declines, Unchanged

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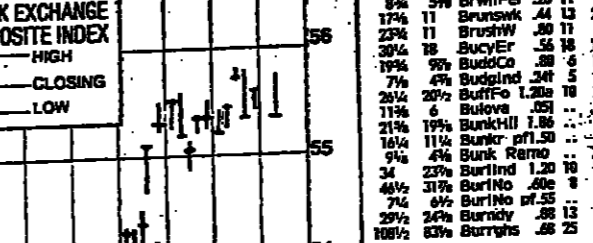
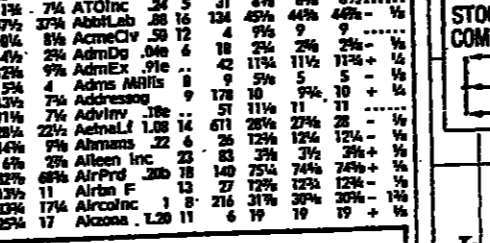
Market Diary: Advances, Declines, Unchanged

O.T.C. Market Diary

Consolidated Trading for N.Y.S.E. Issues

1976 Stocks and Div. Sales: High Low in Dollars, P/E 100's High Low Last Chg

1976 Stocks and Div. Sales: High Low in Dollars, P/E 100's High Low Last Chg



Note to Readers: The alphabetical listing of stocks in both the New York Stock Exchange and the American Stock Exchange tables has been changed in two respects.

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Continued on P4

Market Place Commission Discounts for Small Traders

By ROBERT METZ

Ever since "May Day" — May 1, 1975 — stockbrokers have been required under Securities and Exchange Commission rules to negotiate commission charges with individual customers.

But the small investor who expected large discounts like those long available to institutional investors has been disappointed. Brokerage firms generally raised rates after May 1 by 3 to 8 percent on trades involving less than \$5,000.

Since the average stock trade involves less than \$5,000, the typical brokerage house customer is now paying more to buy and sell securities than he was at the beginning of 1975.

Some customers, nevertheless, have been able to obtain discounts from their brokers. A customer who generates from \$5,000 to \$10,000 in annual commissions can obtain discounts up to 20 percent from former fixed rates.

Those who have obtained such discounts have had to fight for them in many instances, often having to threaten to switch their accounts to another firm. The individual has still another means. He can go to a broker advertising discounts for all customers.

Two such brokers, Quick & Reilly Inc. and Kingsley & Southwood Inc., are members of the New York Stock Exchange. Like their nonmember competitors, the member firm discounters offer trading services but no research service or investment advice.

The discounters have learned that small trades are unprofitable for them as well as for full-service brokers. Thus, minimum transaction charges are the rule and they range generally from \$25 for Source Equities to \$30 for Quick & Reilly, Kingsley, Boyle & Southwood.

Instead, the firm charges the old fixed rate. Source Securities, which recently raised its minimum transaction charge from \$20, also requires a minimum of \$250 advance commission payment. After 90 days, the customer loses his right to a refund and must trade to recover what is left of the deposit.

Trading specialists in stocks, options, and bonds, providing competitive agency price executions* in all principal markets—NYSE, Third Market, CBOE, ASE, NASDAQ, MSE, PSE and PBW.

8 surprising ways DREYFUS Liquid Assets can work for you. Many people have discovered a convenient and profitable cash management tool in Dreyfus Liquid Assets.

The Common Sense Approach To The Prudent Man Law. We've been applying common sense to money management for over 45 years.

Interest Exempt from Federal, New York State and City Income Taxes. Moody's Rating: A1. We own and offer subject to prior sale or change in price—\$250,000 Erie County, N. Y. 7.10% G.O. BONDS Due 5/1/2000-1

Experts who deal in Tax Free Municipal Bonds, buy from us... SO SHOULD YOU! Gibraltar Securities Co. 10 Commerce Ct. Newark, N. J. 07102

10% Current Tax-Free Return AA Rated New York State HFA Bonds Call us you should get to know us. MIS Multi-Vest Securities, Inc. Municipal Bond Specialists

UNION INVESTMENT BANKERS 100 Wall Street, New York, N.Y. 10005 • (212) 425-6500



Economic Analysis: Growth Consensus

Continued From Page 47

UP ON AMEX
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Domestic New Car Sales Rose 20.9% in the Final Third of June

Continued From Page 47
sales by Wau's Automotive Re-
accounted for 12.19 percent of
service, showed subcompact
accounted for 12.19 percent of
sales, compared with 16.55 last
year. Compacts accounted for
26.25, compared with 25.11;
vans took 1.61, versus 1.77 per-
cent; intermediate took 32.25,
compared with 31.48, while
full-size cars took 27.69, com-
pared with 25.09 percent last
year.

Highs and Lows Tuesday, July 6, 1976

Table with columns for Stock, High, Low, and Change. Includes entries for IBM, GE, and various other stocks.

NEW REGISTERS SHOWING GROWTH

Continued From Page 47
contrast, Singer reportedly had
35,000 terminals, mostly with
Sears Roebuck and J. C. Pen-
ney. Since TRW has agreed to
service these terminals, it is un-
doubtedly the largest in that
phase of the POS business
today.

Consolidated Trading for N.Y.S.E. Is

Large table of stock market data including columns for Stock, High, Low, Last, and Change. Lists numerous stocks and their trading activity.

AUTO ISSUES WEAK AS MARKET DROPS

Continued From Page 47
has been improving in price
late. Yesterday it added 1/4
to 1 1/4. Bangor Punta rose
3/4 to 9 3/4, its best price of the
year, after the company said
it was considering the purchase
of a 10 percent interest in Lone
Star Industries.

Pound Above \$1.80 Level

Continued From Page 47
encies of Britain's 10 major
trading partners, sterling's
effective devaluation rate
since December, 1971, im-
proved from 38.3 to 38 per-
cent. The rate had been 41.6
percent when the pound hit
a record low of \$1.70 June 3.

Bankruptcies in Britain Up

LONDON, July 6 (UPI)—
There were 6,998 applications
for bankruptcy in Britain dur-
ing 1975, an increase of 1,490
over 1974, the Department of
Trades' annual report on bank-
ruptcy showed today.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

Notice to Potential Purchasers of Operating Rights
In the Matter of
EASTERN FREIGHT WAYS, INC.
Bankruptcy No. 76-B-981

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE, that a public sale and auction will be held in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York...
A. General Commodity regular routes between Waterbury, Conn., and Albany, N.Y., and northwestern Mass. points...
B. General Commodity regular routes between New York, N.Y., and Baltimore, Md., Washington, D.C., and the Delaware Peninsula...
C. General Commodity regular routes between New York, N.Y., and eastern Penna. (Allentown, Bethlehem, Easton, Wilkes-Barre, Scranton, etc.)...
D. General Commodity regular routes within New York State...
E. General Commodity-Regulator Route between New Freedom, Pa., and Junction Roads U.S. 1 and 9...
F. General Commodity-regular routes between Metropolitan New York-New Jersey and points in Conn., Mass., and Rhode Island...
PLEASE TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that the Property may be withdrawn from sale without prior notice in the event Eastern's pending application for authority to resume operation of its business as a defunct is granted...

OUTPUT OF STEEL DOWN FOR WEEK

Continued From Page 47
to 64.89 million tons and an
index of 84.3 percent.
The American Institute for
Imported Steel said yesterday
that April steel imports, at
948,334 tons, were at their lowest
level in five months and
that total exports for the first
four months of this year, im-
ports from the European Eco-
nomic Community totaled 145-
085 tons in April, down 42 per-
cent from a year ago and 14.7
percent lower than in March.
Imports from Japan in April,
at 566,038 tons, were 3.5 per-
cent ahead of the April 1975
level but 13.7 percent behind
the March figure.

VW's Notice of Site Delayed

WOLFSBURG, West Ger-
many, July 6 (AP)—Volk-
swagenwerk has again pos-
tponed today of whether New
Stanton, Pa., or Brook Park,
Ohio, will be the site of the
company's American auto as-
sembly plant. New Stanton is
believed to be the favorite for
the 3,500-job plant.

Microprocessor Is Key

The key to the new genera-
tion of POS terminals is the
microprocessor, a miniature
electronic device that is be-
coming a grouping of thousands
of tiny transistors and other
electronic components into a
chip measuring as small as a
quarter-inch square. Together,
they form a miniature comput-
er that can be programmed to
perform thousands of func-
tions. They are at the heart of
the growth of the hand-held
calculator or the games that
are played on TV screens.

Mr. Webb Reported That TRW Purchased Its Microprocessors for the POS Terminals from Motorola but May Some Day Decide to Build Its Own.

The purchase price for a new
2001 POS terminal is now listed
at \$3,975 for a single terminal.
A support system at a store
level, including standard report-
ing of operating software, starts
at \$48,000, which would prob-
ably place it out of reach of all
but chain or department stores.
However, Mr. Webb noted
that TRW was working on a
"sort of stripped-down model
with fewer features" that could
be used by local retailers.

Substantial Price Cut

"We're talking about a sub-
stantial cut in price, not only
\$300 off, but a major cut," he
said.

The POS Terminal Is Also One of the Basic Steps Toward Eventual Adoption of the Electronic Funds Transfer (EFT) That Has Long Been Discussed. This Would Involve Automatic Depositing of Paychecks and Automatic Electronic Payment of Bills.

It's still a very complicated
subject, one that involves in-
vasion of privacy," Mr. Webb
said yesterday.
Our philosophy is that we
don't want to provide 10 ter-
minals, one for each credit
card. The customer is not
pounding on the door for elec-
tronic transfer, but it is ridi-
culous to hold back on it, es-
pecially when it costs 13
cents to mail in a standard
report. If it can be done,
but we're not about to make
a stand alone today. We'll
concentrate on POS and keep
ready for electronic transfer
when the demand is there."

Handwritten Arabic text: صكنا من الاموال

ding for N.Y.S.E.

Consolidated Trading for N.Y.S.E. Issues

Table with columns for Stock and Div. Sales, High, Low, High, Low, Last, and various stock symbols like 30 1/2, 31 1/2, etc.

Continued From Page 50

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NEW ISSUE July 7, 1976 \$6,000,000 Spring Valley Water Company Incorporated First Mortgage Bonds, Series G 9% Due July 1, 2001

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK Notice to Potential Purchasers of Operating Rights in the Matter of ASSOCIATED TRANSPORT, INC. Bankrupt, No. 76-B-982

Credit Markets Off in Dull Trading

By JOHN H. ALLAN
The credit markets advance that got started early last week continued early yesterday, and then it seemed to run out of steam for no apparent reason. Trading was active all day, and traders could cite no reason for either the market's early rise or its later setback. The interest rate on Federal funds dipped to 5 1/2 percent, slightly below the 5 1/4 percent level at which it stayed so much of the time recently, and the decline in this key interest rate may have helped the general rise in prices throughout the credit markets. The decline in the funds rate, which is the interest rate that banks charge on loans or reserves, did not result from Federal Reserve action. The central bank's only activity in the money market yesterday was to sell some Treasury bills for

New Bond Issues

Issue	Yield	Price	Yield
Duquesne	10 1/2	100 1/2	10 1/2
NY Tel	10 1/2	100 1/2	10 1/2
NY Tel	10 1/2	100 1/2	10 1/2
NY Tel	10 1/2	100 1/2	10 1/2
NY Tel	10 1/2	100 1/2	10 1/2

announced late yesterday that it would sell \$6 billion of bills at its weekly auction of three-month and six-month bills next Monday. The financing will result in a reduction of \$109 million in the volume of bills outstanding. The total to be sold will include \$2.5 billion of three-month bills and \$3.5 billion of six-month bills. The Government National Mortgage Association announced that it planned to sell \$202 million of mortgage-backed pass-through securities at a competitive bidding July 15. The sale will be the 17th by Ginnie Mae, and it will bring the total of mortgage-backed securities sold in this way to \$4.3 billion. In the Ginnie Mae sale, \$125.7 million of 7 1/4 percent securities and \$76.4 million of 7 1/2 percent securities will be offered.

M-G-M NET FELL 18.9% IN QUARTER

Lower Profit Attributed to Las Vegas Hotel Strike
By CLARE M. RECKERT
Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Inc., a film producer that derived the major part of its income from hotel and casino operations, reported yesterday profit declines of 18.9 percent for the fiscal third quarter and 28.6 percent for the nine months ended last May. The lower third-quarter results were attributed to the Las Vegas hotel strike, which halted operations of the M-G-M Grand Hotel during March 1976. The company said the hotel had an operating loss of about \$1.3 million in March in contrast with a \$3.5 million operating income in that month last year. Third quarter net income was \$6 million, million of the bank's \$100 million of 25-year bonds in registration would be offered to investors on July 15. The bonds, which are rated triple-A, were originally scheduled for sale early in May, and the offering was postponed as interest rates then were rising sharply. In the corporate bond market, no new issues were marketed or priced for sale. The \$80 million issue of A-rated Duquesne Light Company 9 percent bonds that mature in 2006 was permitted to trade in the secondary market and it rose to a premium. Late yesterday, the bonds were selling at 107 1/2, or 3/4-point above their original offering price. This action in the corporate bond market set the stage for today's two competitive utility bond sales. The Wisconsin Electric Power Company is scheduled to sell \$60 million of A-rated 30-year bonds, and the Consumers Power Company is to auction \$80 million of B-rated 30-year bonds. Astrac Inc., disclosed that the Nueces River Authority of Texas planned to issue \$30 million of tax-exempt revenue bonds to finance pollution control facilities to be used by the big metals refining company at Bayou Eastman. Blyth Eastman Dillon will head the underwriting group offering the bonds, which are expected to be sold in mid-July.

INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

WORLD BANK
Current Sales in U.S. \$1,000 High Low Last Close
Jan 855 81 4 92 94 92 94

CORPORATION BONDS

Issue	Yield	Price	Yield
AT&T 1978 7 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	10 1/2
AT&T 1979 7 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	10 1/2
AT&T 1980 7 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	10 1/2
AT&T 1981 7 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	10 1/2
AT&T 1982 7 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	10 1/2

U.S. LETTERS DUE ON FOREIGN AUTOS

Continued From Page 47
prices) in such a way that they will not be dumped. He added that "most of those who will receive letters have already complied." The letters will also tell foreign auto makers exactly how far off their prices are from acceptable levels. The companies then have the option of raising their United States prices or lowering their prices at home. Most are expected to raise their prices here. Treasury officials declined to name the companies in violation of antidumping regulations, although Volkswagen of America Inc. is generally believed to be among those on the list. A spokesman at VW's United States headquarters in Englewood Cliffs, N.J., said the company "has not received any communication from Treasury so we cannot comment on it. But the spokesman, Baron Bates, added, "As far as we know, we aren't dumping. What the Treasury Department says is the question." The Treasury Department did give a clean bill of health to the makers of the Toyota, Datsun, and Honda Japanese cars. The British Rolls Royce and West Germany's Porsche were also cleared. Mr. Macdonald said "four or five" manufacturers who were considered guilty of dumping at the time of the Treasury investigation have involuntarily complied with antidumping laws.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE BOND TRADING

Issue	Yield	Price	Yield
AT&T 1978 7 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	10 1/2
AT&T 1979 7 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	10 1/2
AT&T 1980 7 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	10 1/2
AT&T 1981 7 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	10 1/2
AT&T 1982 7 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	10 1/2

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

Country	Rate	Change
London	1.93	0.00
Paris	4.85	0.00
Frankfurt	3.36	0.00
Geneva	3.36	0.00
Basel	3.36	0.00

CASH PRICES

Commodity	Price	Change
Wheat	1.25	0.00
Corn	0.85	0.00
Soybeans	1.15	0.00
Cotton	0.75	0.00
Gold	180.00	0.00

We are pleased to announce the following appointments

- Vice President Sales**
Bache Plaza:
Thomas J. Bowes, Jr.
Suzanne Hsia
Frank J. Kennedy
Manfred Reichschaffen
Grand Central:
Austin Marks
Grand Concourse:
Herbert Kroner
Rockett Center:
Sanford Perlin
Special Accounts:
Michel M. Mathieu
- Bache Halsey Stuart**
100 Gold Street, New York, N.Y. 10038 • Tel. (212) 791-4000
441 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017 • Tel. (212) 697-6400
2488 Grand Concourse, Bronx, N.Y. 10456 • Tel. (212) 295-7200
610 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10020 • Tel. (212) 566-7040

INVITATION FOR TENDERS

Notice to the Holders of the Metropolitan Fair and Exposition Authority Exhibition Building Revenue Bonds Issues of 1958, 1963 and 1966
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that not less than \$450,000 is available in the Sinking Fund Account for the purchase of the following bonds for cancellation:
Metropolitan Fair and Exposition Authority's 5% Exhibition Building Revenue Bonds, Issues of 1958 and 1966.
Metropolitan Fair and Exposition Authority's 4 1/2% Exhibition Building Revenue Bonds, Issue of 1966.
Holders of the above described bonds are notified to submit to the Treasurer of the Metropolitan Fair and Exposition Authority, care of the Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust Company of Chicago, Trustee, Corporate Trust Division, 231 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Illinois 60603, sealed written tenders for the sale of bonds, upon the terms and conditions specified herein and only on the forms prescribed by the Treasurer. Tenders must specify the principal amount of bonds to be offered and the price at which offered, exclusive of accrued interest and must be on the understanding that the Treasurer reserves the right to reject any or all tenders in whole or in part and to waive any irregularities in any and all of said tenders. Under the terms of the Bond Ordinance, all funds remaining in the Sinking Fund Account as of January 1, 1977, shall be applied to the redemption of bonds selected by lot at not less than a premium of 4%.
All tenders must be received by or before 12:00 o'clock noon, Central Daylight Savings Time, the 22nd day of July, 1976.
Accrued interest on bonds accepted for purchase responsive to tenders will cease on the last day of August, 1976. Notice of acceptance or rejection of tenders will be given by wire or by mail not later than the 28th day of July, 1976. Payment of the purchase price plus accrued interest to August 1, 1976, will be made on or at any time prior to said date after acceptance of tenders and upon delivery of bonds. The Treasurer reserves the right either to accept or reject for payment any bonds delivered after said date.
All coupon bonds delivered for purchase shall have attached thereto the January 1, 1977 interest coupon and all subsequent unexpired interest coupons, and registered bonds shall be accompanied by a proper instrument of assignment in blank of the bond or portion thereof tendered.
Forms of tender can be obtained from the Treasurer or from the Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust Company of Chicago, Corporate Trust Division, 231 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Illinois 60603.
Upon written notice of acceptance for purchase, the bonds should be delivered to the Bank as specified above for payment.
Colonel John A. Reilly, Treasurer
July 7, 1976 Metropolitan Fair and Exposition Authority.

Our temporary accountants & bookkeepers work hard for you...
(Don't you wish everyone did?)
Call (212) 221-6500 Today!
accountemps
Div of Robert M. Kaplan & Associates
522 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10036

JOHN DEBBE OVERSEAS CAPITAL CORPORATION
Convertible into Common Stock of Deere & Company
The right to convert the Debentures into shares of common stock of Deere & Company expires March 15, 1976.
Upon conversion, Debentureholders will receive Deere & Company common stock at a rate of 25 shares for each \$1,000 Debenture converted. The market price for 25 shares as of July 1, 1976 was \$1,611.00, based upon the closing price as reported on the composite list of the New York Stock Exchange on that date. The current quarterly dividend of 50 cents a share would total \$125.00 on 250 shares of the convertible Debentures at \$1,250.00. The market price of Deere & Company stock fluctuates in price and is subject to change.
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The Debentures

Yesterday's Trading

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Over-the-Counter Quotations

TUESDAY, JULY 6, 1976

Quotations supplied through NASDAQ as of 4:00 P.M. Quotes do not include retail markup, markdown or commission. Figures include only transactions effected by NASDAQ market-makers but may include some duplication where market-makers traded with each other.

Main table of over-the-counter quotations for various stocks, including columns for Bid, Ask, and Price.

Stock Options

Table of stock options with columns for Stock, Call, Put, and Price.

AUTHORITY BONDS

Table of Authority Bonds with columns for Issuer, Maturity, and Price.

U.S. Government and Agency Bonds

Table of U.S. Government and Agency Bonds with columns for Issue, Maturity, and Yield.

MUTUAL FUNDS

Table of Mutual Funds with columns for Fund Name, Assets, and Price.

Supplementary O-T-C

Table of Supplementary O-T-C (Over-the-Counter) securities with columns for Symbol, Bid, Ask, and Price.

Suicide's Plunge Crushes Auto, Killing Passenger on 23d Street

By EMANUEL PERLMUTTER

A 25-year-old man killed himself and a passenger in a car yesterday when he leaped from the 23d floor of a Manhattan hotel and landed on the passing automobile, crushing the roof.

The deaths occurred in view of started-noon crowds outside the Kenners Hotel on 23d Street near Lexington Avenue. The suicide was identified as William Friedland of 627 East 11th Street. The victim in the automobile was Frank Krevens, 57, of 7566 Ladonia Street, Seaford, N.J.

Shipping/Mails

Outgoing
SAILING TODAY
Trans-Atlantic
PAZINSKI (Italy), Genoa July 21; sails from New York.
GALLOWAY (Sea-Land), Rotterdam July 12; sails from New York.
ZIM CALIFORNIA (Zim), Barcelona July 22; sails from New York.
SOUTH AMERICA, West Indies, Etc.
ARIBON (Princo), San Juan July 13; sails from New York.
ATLANTIC SUN (Atlantic), St. Martin July 14; sails from New York.
PANAMA (Sea-Land), Cristobal July 15; sails from New York.
TELO (Princo), Callao July 24; sails from New York.
SAILING TOMORROW
Trans-Atlantic
AMERICAN LEGEND (O.S.L.), La Havre July 10; sails from New York.
LAST TURKEY (Princo), Barcelona July 23; sails from New York.
PACIFIC (Princo), Honolulu July 27; sails from New York.



ANCHORS AWEIGH! Lynn Ramp of Wheaton, Md., is one of the 110 women at the Academy. The major service academies admitted women for first time this year.

A NEW PRESIDENT OF L.I.R.R. NAMED

Conrail Executive Is Chosen to Replace Schlager

By MURRAY ILLSON

Robert K. Pattison was named yesterday as president and general manager of the Long Island Rail Road to succeed Walter L. Schlager Jr., who asked to be relieved because of health reasons.

Mr. Schlager, who is 58 years old, will remain with the Metropolitan Transportation Authority, parent of the railroad, as an executive officer.

Mr. Pattison, who is 54, assumes his new position as head of the nation's busiest commuter rail line immediately. He had served since 1972 as general manager of the Metropolitan Region of Conrail, which operates the Harlem, Hudson and New Haven commuter rail lines.

"Mr. Pattison moves to the L.I.R.R. with many years of railroad behind him," said David L. Yunich, chairman and chief executive officer of the M.T.A. in announcing the appointment. "His broad experience in railroading qualifies him well to succeed in his new job. His record with the Metropolitan Region of Conrail is testimony to this fact."

In R.R. Since 1947
Mr. Pattison, a native of Ash-tabula, Ohio, joined the New York Central in Cleveland in 1947. He held various transportation and engineering positions throughout the railroad's system until his appointment in 1962 as regional engineer in New York. He was appointed assistant general manager of operations in 1971 and general manager for the then Penn Central's Metropolitan Region on April 1, 1972.

He is a graduate of the University of Illinois with a Bachelor of Science degree in civil engineering. In World War II, from 1942 to 1946, he served in the Navy as a member of the Civil Engineer Corps. He and his wife, Ruth, have two daughters.

Mr. Yunich praised the outgoing Mr. Schlager for having made "a significant contribution in guiding the L.I.R.R. through a major transition."

"In the years he's been in office," Mr. Yunich said, "the L.I.R.R. has undergone a tremendous modernization program, including the introduction of an all air-conditioned fleet of new commuter cars, extensive rail electrification and track and station improvement and a most significant upgrading of service."

When Mr. Schlager became



Robert K. Pattison

Court Reverses the Conviction of Lee Myles on Stolen

The Appellate Division of the State Supreme Court in Brooklyn has reversed the conviction of Lee Myles on stolen engines.

The five-judge court said yesterday that both the trial judge, Peter Farrell of State Supreme Court in Queens, and the prosecutor, Assistant District Attorney Barry A. Schwartz, had acted improperly and, consequently, had deprived the defendants of a fair trial.

In its unanimous ruling, the Appellate division noted that the prosecution had relied on three witnesses for the burden of its proof that Mr. George and the corporation had known that the engines were stolen.

With reference to one of the witnesses, Anthony Quatela, a Lee Myles franchise holder who was instrumental in setting up the sale and delivery of the stolen engines, the Appellate Division found that the prosecutor had not disclosed that Mr. Quatela had been granted immunity. Mr. Quatela told the grand jury, instead, that he had signed a waiver of immunity.

When the defense moved for a mistrial based on the prosecutor's conduct before the grand jury, Justice Farrell denied the motion. A second prosecution witness, Alfred Modica, a former vice president and director of the corporation, testified that he had alerted Mr. George to a rumor that the engines might have been stolen. He said that Mr. George had told him to stay out of the matter.

But the Appellate Division noted that Mr. Modica had admitted that he wanted to take over as president of the corporation and that he had described Mr. George as a "snake" and "animal" that he wanted to "take down."

The third major prosecution witness, Stanley Pitkiewicz, admitted to being the chief of a stolen-car ring, was originally a defendant. But during the trial, he was allowed to

plead guilty and a prosecution witness. The Appellate Division said that when the case was argued, Charles George, president of Lee Myles Transmissions and its parent, Charles George, was charged with possession of 96 stolen automobile engines.

The Appellate Division said that the trial judge, Peter Farrell, had not given the jury instructions that were unfavorable to the defendants. The Appellate Division charged the prosecutor with rectifying testimony that had been given by Lee Myles, who had told the grand jury that he would not testify for \$30,000.

The present conviction, it reported, was based on the fact that the authorities were equipped with a list of names of Lee Myles franchise holders who had sought to be the assistant to whom Mr. C. George had reported the offense. The Appellate Division sustained the conviction of Lee Myles on stolen engines, but reversed the conviction of Lee Myles on stolen engines.

Weather Reports and Forecast

Summary

Overcast skies and cooler weather, possibly accompanied by scattered showers and thunderstorms, will prevail today across most of the Northeast; sunny and hot conditions are forecast for northern New England. Showers and thunderstorms will be scattered from the Carolinas and Florida through the Gulf States into southeastern Texas. It will be hot in the upper lake region, upper Mississippi Valley, central Rockies and desert Southwest; mild weather will extend through the northern sections of the Gulf States into Texas, while seasonably warm temperatures are forecast elsewhere. Showers will be scattered from Montana into the Pacific Northwest, while some scattered showers and thunderstorms may develop in the central Rockies and the mountains of Arizona. Sunny skies continued over the Northeast and Middle Atlantic States yesterday; skies were also clear across the Florida peninsula. Showers and thundershowers were scattered from the Carolinas and northern Florida into Texas; other areas of showers and thundershowers were reported in southern Ohio, northern Kentucky, northwestern Iowa and eastern South Dakota. It was sunny throughout the rest of the country. Unseasonably warm weather occurred in the Northeast, upper Mississippi and the Plains States.



Figures beside Station Circle are temperature. Figure in square is barometric pressure. Solid line with triangles is cold front; dashed line with semicircles is warm front; solid line with semicircles and triangles is occluded front. A line with a crossbar is a stationary front. Shaded areas indicate precipitation. Dashed lines show forecast afternoon maximum temperatures. Solid lines are lines of equal barometric pressure in inches, forming low-pressure systems, cyclones and high-pressure areas, pressure systems usually move west.

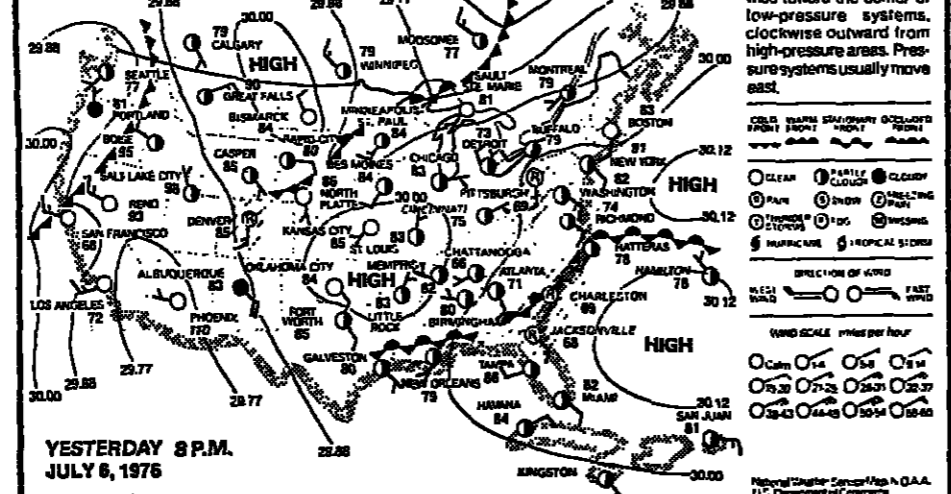


Table with columns for Time, Temp., Hum., TH, Winds, Bar. showing weather data for various times of the day.

Table with columns for Precipitation Data, showing 24-hour and 12-hour precipitation amounts for various locations.

Table with columns for Sea and Moon, showing moon phases and sunrise/sunset times for various locations.

Table with columns for Planets, showing positions and phases of planets like Venus, Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn.

Table with columns for Extended Forecast, providing a 5-day outlook for various regions.

Table with columns for Yesterday's Records, listing high and low temperatures for various cities.

Table with columns for Eastern Daylight Time, showing sunrise and sunset times for various cities.

Table with columns for Southern States, listing weather conditions and temperatures for cities like Jacksonville, Miami, and Orlando.

Table with columns for Midwest, listing weather conditions and temperatures for cities like St. Louis, Chicago, and Detroit.

Table with columns for West Coast, listing weather conditions and temperatures for cities like San Francisco, Los Angeles, and San Diego.

Table with columns for Other Cities, listing weather conditions and temperatures for various international and regional locations.

Table with columns for Abroad, listing weather conditions and temperatures for major world cities.

West Point Admits Yearbook Writers Plagiarized in '74

West Point officials acknowledged yesterday that portions of West Point's 1974 yearbook, The Howitzer, had been taken nearly word for word from the Georgia Tech yearbook, Blueprint, of 1972.

Brig. Gen. W. F. Ulmer, commandant of cadets at the United States Military Academy wrote a letter of apology to the current editor of the Georgia Tech yearbook following the Georgia Tech student newspaper's disclosure of the plagiarism.

"I genuinely regret the improper use of the content of the 1973 Blueprint," General Ulmer said in the letter. "It was totally inconsistent with the goals of the institution."

Lieut. Col. Thomas Garigan, an information officer at West Point, said portions of the 1974 cadet yearbook had been "clearly plagiarized."

"The format apparently was one that the publisher had suggested," said Colonel Garigan. "But within the format was an alphabetical sort of dictionary thing. Under L, they had 'library' and described it as a place where people sleep until exam time. There were several instances in which stuff like that was lifted verbatim or nearly verbatim."

He said an investigation was being conducted to determine who was responsible for the plagiarism. Colonel Garigan added that he was certain the cadets involved had graduated, but he noted that it was still possible some action could be taken against them under Army regulations.

In another development in the school's ongoing cheating scandal, two more cadets were charged with cheating Tuesday and cadet already charged resigned before an officer board began hearing his case.

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صوتنا من الامل

COMING THIS SEPTEMBER, THE BIGGEST MAGAZINE FOR MEN EVER PUBLISHED.

CLOSING DATE: JULY 15.

Actually, we're nine of America's leading inflight magazines, but think of us as one. Unduplicated editorial content is one reason (we're planning more than 350 pages in September). Other national magazines market regional editions. They change advertising, not content. Our unique network concept is different. We change content, not advertising. Under nine separate covers, your message delivers nine times the punch.*

*Naturally, space in each of our nine inflights or Holiday Inn Companion may be ordered separately as well.

THE ONLY FULL SERVICE MAGAZINE FOR MEN.

Some media people have trouble putting us in a category. We're geared to an executive audience, but we're not all business. We enjoy the games people play as much as anyone, but you'd hardly call us a flying version of *Sports Illustrated*. We're very entertaining, but we haven't used a fold-out yet. The fact is: we're different by design. We're not a background publication. Our essential concern is with information as it applies to the personal and business experiences of our readers. By industry definition, that makes us a service magazine, in fact, the only full service magazine for men (the equivalent for women might be *The Ladies' Home Journal* or *McCall's*). This analysis of our total editorial content for 1975 shows why:

Business & Finance 25%
Sports 12
Fashion & Interiors 7
Health & Beauty 14
Travel & Leisure 16
Human Behavior 5

Actually, the overwhelming emphasis on service in our editorial content (79%) isn't so surprising when you consider the composition of our Editorial Board.

Business & Finance Eliot Janeway
Sports Dick Schaap
Fashion & Interiors Robert L. Green
Health & Beauty Polly Bergen
Travel & Leisure Francis Koltun
Human Behavior Dr. Theodore Isaac Rubin

Think about it. In the magazine business today, men's service is a category of one. We're the one.

SEPTEMBER PREVIEW

"STYLE IN LIVING"—a special issue devoted to all aspects of style (environmental, business), guest-edited by Robert L. Green, former Director of *Playboy*. In *Mainliner* (published by East/West for the part of United Airlines).

"WHERE TO FIND MANAGEMENT TALENT"—a new look at for industry. In *Sky* (Delta).

"YOU CAN'T COMPARE APPLES TO ORANGES"—a Cali survival kit for New York. In *The California Magazine* (PSA).

"HOT DAM GUIDE TO LAS VEGAS"—quick-takes of Vegas experience with Hoover Dam thrown in if you early. In *Sundancer* (Hughes Airwest).

"GLORY FROM THE ASHES"—an emotion charge essay on Guatemala six months after the quake. In (Pan Am).

"FALL FASHION PREVIEW"—a special supplement edited by Chip Tolbert, Fashion Director, Men's Assn. In *Flighttime* (Allegheny, Continental, Ozark).

"SELECTED WORKS FROM AMERICA'S MOST BLE PUBLICATIONS"—our special format: the best of the nation's magazines, books and news. In *Review* (Eastern).

PLUS EXCLUSIVE EXCERPTS FROM THESE CURRENT BEST-SELLERS:

"The Deep" by Peter Benchley
"Josh" by Joshua Logan
"A Man Called Intrepid" by Wm. St.
"World of our Fathers" by Irving Ho.
"Spandau" by Albert Speer
"My Heart Belongs" by Mary Martin
"Nightwork" by Irwin Shaw

WITH REVIEWS LIKE THESE WE SHOULD BE ON BROAD —NOT MADISON.

"East/West's nine magazines in the flight field ing 60% of the U.S. domestic passenger board West definitely is the dominant factor in the fi Communication Arts, May

"In a few years they have emerged from buggy journalism to a degree of conceptual graphics, and advertising excellence that unparalleled. And they're organized. This is primarily to the vision of one individual, president of East/West Network, Inc."

Media Decisions (Publisher's Column), Feb
"The eight inflight magazines published by reach an estimated 9 million passengers a half the total number of people who board flights in the U.S."*

Los Angeles Times, Septeml

"So if you wish to reach an affluent, influent woman on the move, yet with time to digest sage, contact East/West now."

Madison Avenue,

"Largest (first quarter) gains among U.S. were in in-flight magazines, whose total creased by 43.6%."

Advertising Age, Marc

*With the recent addition of Review, passenger enplanement served by East/West now exceed 10.5 million monthly U.S. domestic passenger boardings.

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EAST/WEST vs. ESQUIRE:

AUDIENCE DATA		U.S. BASE	EAST/WEST DOMESTIC NETWORK@*	ESQUIRE
TOTAL MEN	(000)	66,087	5,055	2,749
	%COMP	100.0	100.0	100.0
	INDEX	100	100	100
	P4/C BLEED CPM		\$4.97	\$5.86
MEN AGE 25-49	(000)	30,906	3,070	1,684
	%COMP	46.8	60.7	61.3
	INDEX	100	130	131
	P4/C BLEED CPM		\$8.18	\$9.56
MEN AGE 35+	(000)	39,906	3,219	1,216
	%COMP	60.4	63.7	44.2
	INDEX	100	100	73
	P4/C BLEED CPM		\$7.80	\$13.24
MEN PROFESSIONAL/MANAGERIAL	(000)	11,620	2,812	816
	%COMP	17.6	55.6	29.7
	INDEX	100	316	169
	P4/C BLEED CPM		\$8.93	\$19.73
MEN ATTENDED/GRAD COLLEGE+	(000)	22,591	4,120	1,505
	%COMP	34.2	81.5	54.7
	INDEX	100	238	160
	P4/C BLEED CPM		\$6.10	\$10.70
MEN HOUSEHOLD INCOME \$15,000+	(000)	27,414	4,168	1,635
	%COMP	41.5	82.5	59.5
	INDEX	100	199	143
	P4/C BLEED CPM		\$6.03	\$9.85
MEN HOUSEHOLD INCOME \$25,000+	(000)	8,431	2,463	496
	%COMP	12.8	48.7	18.0
	INDEX	100	382	141
	P4/C BLEED CPM		\$10.20	\$32.46
MEN INDIVIDUAL EMPLOYMENT INCOME \$25,000+	(000)	3,442	1,067	200
	%COMP	5.2	21.1	7.3
	INDEX	100	405	140
	P4/C BLEED CPM		\$23.54	\$80.50

SOURCE: 1974/1975 Simmons Study; Telmar Survey Simulator and 1974/1975 Simmons Study.

NOTE: *East/West's Domestic Network includes: United Mainliner, Eastern Review, Delta Sky, Allegheny Flighttime, Ozark Flighttime, Continental Flighttime, PSA The California Magazine and Hughes Airwest Simulancer. A 3.7% increase in copies distributed by East/West becomes effective August, 1976. Audience numbers do not reflect this increase.

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We'll go anywhere in New York. We'll meet any responsible representative of *Esquire Magazine* in open debate. You name the place. Our office. Their office. Your office. Your apartment. Your car or any suitable street corner in town. Even pick a day for lunch. We'll grab the tab (their's

too, of course). We think you'll see why, once you've examined the issues—side by side.

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